

Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

GENERAL LIBRARY,
UNIV. OF MICH.
JUL 14 1910



Containing:
Autdoor
merica



Hamilton Coupons will Furnish your Home FREE!

They are Packed with Household Products of every Description

What You Get A Gigantic Association of National Advertisers—the World's Biggest Manufacturers—are packing "Hamilton Bonds and Coupons." It is the Most Brilliant move ever made by producers to stimulate public interest in their products. It means you get, in Beautiful Premiums, part of the money spent for advertising. Irreproachable Character and high excellence of his products are absolutely essential requisites of the manufacturer permitted to pack "Hamilton Bonds and Coupons."

Why You Get It Like all advertising, the object is to sell goods. But this particular method of advertising is a vital part of the wonderfully successful and very simple policy of giving Consumers what they want. That means the Consumer will henceforth heavily share in the National advertising appropriation.

"Hamilton Coupons" packed with your goods—Mr. Manufacturer—guarantee to Consumers that—(1) Nothing better is made for the price. (2) In addition to that, they acquire Utilities and Ornaments for their homes absolutely FREE. A limited number of applications, from representative Manufacturers will be considered.

THE HAMILTON CORPORATION

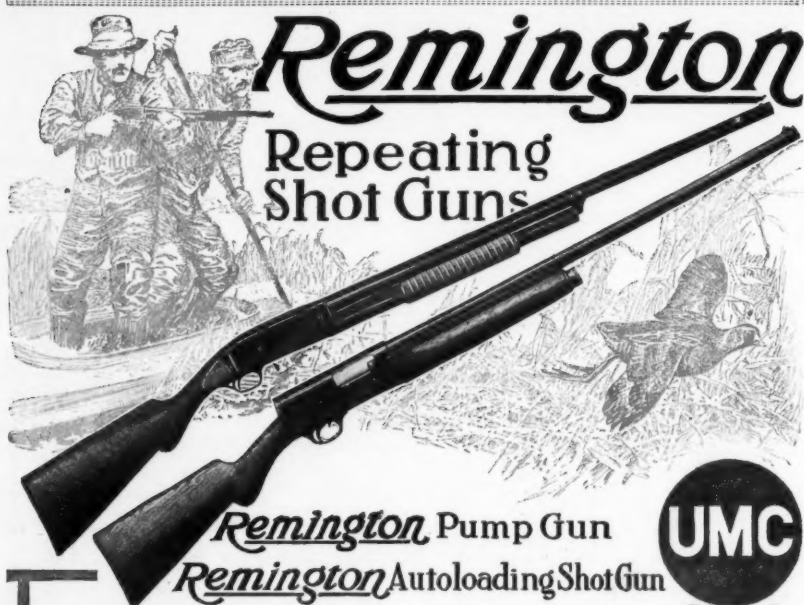
Guaranteed resources \$1,000,000. Send for Catalogue Home Offices, 29-35 West 32nd St., New York City

How You Get It

The "Hamilton Plan" excels every other, for the reason that "Hamilton Coupons" are packed with everything. Those you get with Cocoa, Coffee, Soap, etc., etc., may be added with those obtained from thousands of independent Retail Cigar and Tobacco Dealers everywhere. All will be accepted for your HEART'S DESIRE at any of our 460 odd Premium Stations. By the old way you could not obtain your Premium until you had used a large quantity of one thing—that took years.

Where You Get It

"Hamilton Coupons" obtained from products of every kind, or from independent cigar dealers, in Boston or New York or Baltimore or Chicago can be added to those obtained in Pittsburg, Minneapolis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Los Angeles—or anywhere else—and exchanged for Beautiful Premiums.



Remington

Repeating Shot Guns

Remington Pump Gun
Remington Autoloading Shot Gun

Remington Pump Gun—best in three important features:—hammerless, solid breech, and bottom ejection of shells—the only pump gun on the market having these indispensable features. The solid breech not only protects the shooter's face from injury in case of a defective shell, but keeps dirt and foreign substances from the working parts which are all located within the breech.

Remington Autoloading Shot Gun—the climax of 20th Century gun production, representing the best in mechanical ingenuity—hammerless, solid breech, automatic ejector, repeater of five shots, it combines the advantages of all shot guns with the added advantage of being autoloading, absolutely safe and having a minimum recoil.

UMC The Best Shot Shells Made—Improved with a Steel Lining

For greatest efficiency shoot UMC Steel Lined Shells. They are made for your gun—Remington or other make and any gauge.

The powder charge in UMC Arrow and Nitro Club shells rests against the steel lining. The powder is protected from moisture insuring uniform loads in all kinds of weather.

UMC and Remington—the perfect shooting combination

SAME OWNERSHIP SAME STANDARD OF QUALITY SAME MANAGEMENT
The Union Metallic Cartridge Co. The Remington Arms Co.
Bridgeport, Conn. Ilion, N. Y.

AGENCY, 299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

Write for a set of targets and descriptive folder—sent free

UMC
Steel Lined
SHOT SHELLS



FISK

Quality
TIRES

FISK QUALITY TIRES to fit all rims are made of selected rubber and fabric in a modern factory by expert workmen. They are the best that manufacturing experience, high-grade materials and honesty of purpose can produce. Four styles—Bolted-On, Clincher, Q. D. Clincher, and Dunlop.

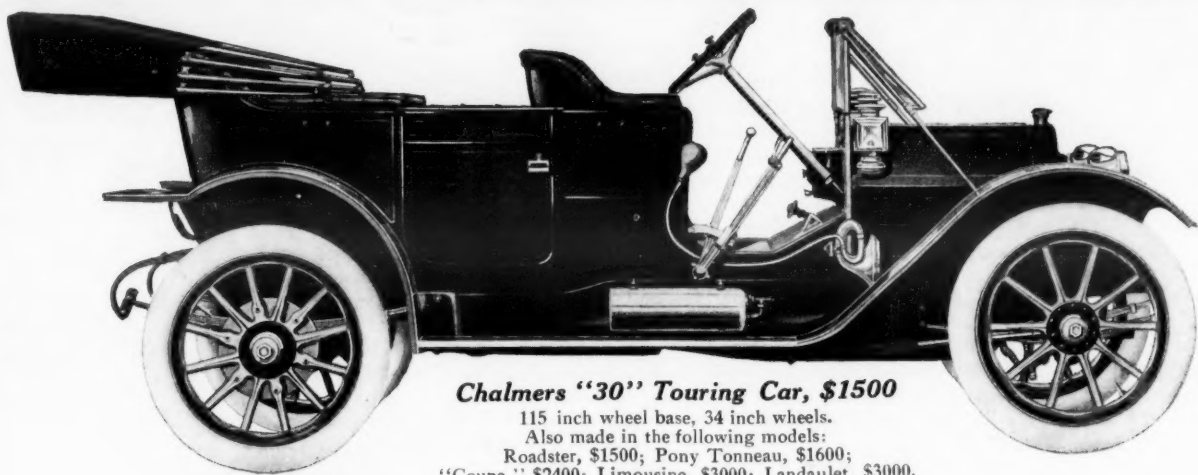
THE FISK REMOVABLE RIM is the best rim obtainable. It is simple, light, strong, with few parts, easy of operation and unaffected by mud or water.

At the service of motorists are seventeen Fisk Branches in different parts of the country, where will be found a complete stock of cases and tubes to Fit All Rims, and a well equipped repair department in charge of experts, where every make of tire is handled in a quick and satisfactory manner.

THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY
Department P, Chicopee Falls Mass.

Branches in Seventeen Cities





Chalmers "30" Touring Car, \$1500

115 inch wheel base, 34 inch wheels.
Also made in the following models:
Roadster, \$1500; Pony Tonneau, \$1600;
"Coupe," \$2400; Limousine, \$3000; Landulet, \$3000.

Chalmers

MOTOR CARS

Announcement of 1911 Models

IN announcing the Chalmers models for 1911, the most noteworthy fact is that in all vital features they remain the same as the cars that have created world's records for efficiency, endurance and speed—such as winning the Indiana and Massapequa trophies—blazing the way from Denver to Mexico City and mapping the path for the Glidden Tour of 1910. Trade papers last year gave the Chalmers the title of "Champion Cars."

The best evidence of Chalmers merit, however, is not the trophies won in tests of all kinds, but thousands of satisfied users, the majority of whom have the means to purchase cars of any kind.

The people who buy Chalmers cars are those who know how to judge motor car values regardless of prices and advertising claims.

Many of the Chalmers buyers are of the class to whom money does not have to be an object. People who can pay any prices constantly show their preference for the medium-priced Chalmers.

Look over the list of automobile buyers in your own community and see if these statements are not true. Talk to some of the Chalmers owners; their enthusiasm will prove our claims.

In general, the greatest improvement on the 1911 Chalmers consists in refinement of detail, like the artist's final touch to the masterpiece. Lines have been beautified in body and fender, so that—viewed from any angle—no car, whether it costs \$5,000 or more, affords more eye-delight than the Chalmers.

On luxury-priced cars, the purchaser naturally expects not only the highest standard of workmanship, but the most costly materials, whether upholstery, trimmings or paint. Never before has it been possible to duplicate this excellence in a moderate priced car—for example, the Chalmers "30" receives sixteen coats of paint, requiring five weeks to finish it.

In detail—the curves just back of the tonneau doors have been straightened out, making the low, rakish, straight-lined bodies which every maker strives so hard to obtain. The seats have been lowered, adding materially to the riding comfort.

The tonneaus of both "30" and "Forty" have been made longer and wider. The fenders have been changed slightly, adding to the graceful appearance of the car and at the same time affording greater protection from water and mud.

The angle of the steering post has been changed slightly so as to allow more space between steering wheel and driving seat.

The brackets supporting the running boards are fastened inside the frame, making the exterior of the car appear perfectly smooth.

Note the wide, beautiful doors. Hinges and door locks are furnished by a famous lock manufacturer; no better can be bought.

On the "30" the dash, heel boards, and the door strips are of black walnut, on the "Forty" Circassian walnut. All handles, mouldings, levers, etc., are shapely and massive.

The battery box has been placed under the tonneau floor and a tool box big enough to hold a pump placed on the left running board, a change that every driver will praise.

Both the "30" and "Forty" motors remain unchanged in principle although small refinements of details and workmanship insure that they will be even smoother running and quieter than ever before, without sacrifice of power, which is too often the case in so-called "silent" cars. New style carburetors are used on both motors and their economy and uniformity of operation under all conditions will surprise every buyer.

On the "30" we furnish a Bosch magneto, big new-style gas lamps, Prest-O-Lite tank and a special Chalmers top—all for \$200 additional.

These tops, of special Mohair or Pantasote, are made in our own shops and designed to fit and look best on Chalmers cars. They are equal in quality to tops furnished on the highest priced cars.

As in former years, the Chalmers principle is not to make as many cars as possible, but to make them as good as possible. Chalmers cars are built on a quality, not a quantity basis. We regret that we could not furnish cars of the 1910 models for all who wanted them. We fear that some may have been offended at being told they could not get the cars they wanted: It is sometimes harder to tell a man he can't have a thing than to show him why he ought to have it.

We would like to take care of everyone who wants a Chalmers car, and yet it is not our ambition to build cars in very large quantities; hence we would advise you to place your order early.

Demonstrating cars are being sent to our dealers all over the country this month. Deliveries to customers begin August first.

Write for the new catalog D and name of the nearest dealer.

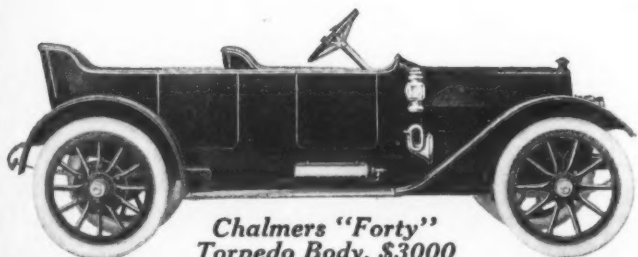


On the Radiator

Chalmers Motor Company

Detroit, Mich.

(Licensed under Selden Patent)



**Chalmers "Forty"
Torpedo Body, \$3000**

Including Bosch magneto, gas lamps, Prest-O-Lite tank and five demountable rims.
122 inch wheel base, 36 inch wheels.



**Chalmers "Forty"
Touring Car, \$2750**

Including Bosch magneto, gas lamps and Prest-O-Lite tank, 122 inch wheel base, 36 inch wheels.
Also made in Roadster Model at the same price.

Trade Mark



Bay State

BAY STATE

Brick and Cement Coating

will not destroy the desirable texture of concrete, and becomes a part of the material itself. Will absolutely protect stucco, brick or concrete against dampness; give any tint desired. It can be used instead of plaster on interior concrete and also on interior wood. It will lessen insurance rate because it has been endorsed as a Fire Retarder by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Ask your dealer for it. Address for color cards and descriptive matter, mentioning this publication.

WADSWORTH
HOWLAND & CO., Inc.
 Paint and Varnish Makers and Lead Corroders
 82-84 Washington Street Boston, Mass.

Cut Tire Expense

by using long-lived, trouble-proof Good-year Tires. The accompanying illustration shows the superior construction of Goodyears better than anything we can say. Compare both sections—they tell the story.



GOODYEAR
 Straight-Side Detachable Tires

- Are Always Oversize—Each size is much larger than rated.
- Won't Rim Out or Force Off the Rim, even though ridden deflated.
- Won't Creep, though no tire bolts are needed.
- Give Extreme Mileage; often twice or three times that given by other tires.
- Are Supreme in Resiliency.
- Are Easily Removed and Replaced in case of need.

Try them on your car

Rim-Cutting Certain Rim-Cutting Impossible

Note the oversize feature, assuring increased mileage, easy riding and the impossibility of rim cutting.

Goodyear Tires have forged ahead on merit alone—not price. 44 Automobile Manufacturers have contracted for 216,000 Goodyear Tires to be used on their 1910 cars.

Our valuable book, "How to Select an Automobile Tire," shows how to cut down tire expense amazingly. It's FREE for the asking.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
 Main Office and Factory, Erie Street, Akron, Ohio
 Branches and Agencies in All Principal Cities

Boat and Engine Book FREE

Just like a 30-Footer only smaller

Do not think of Buying a Launch or Engine until you see our Handsome Book WHICH EXPLAINS FOUR WONDERFUL LAUNCH BARGAINS

Only \$121 for this complete 16-ft. Launch—3 H. P., guaranteed self-starting Engine, weedless Wheel and Rudder. Result of 30 years' experience. Money back if not as represented. Write for free catalog today.

Special Bargains in Weeco reversible, self-starting engines to those building or buying their own boats. Engine controlled by one lever. Full size Boat Designs furnished free to purchasers of Weeco Engines.

C. T. WRIGHT ENGINE CO.
 109 Canal Street, Greenville, Mich.

If YOU Would Be Successful Stop Forgetting

MEMORY the BASIS of All Knowledge

You are no greater intellectually than your memory. Send today for my free book "How to Remember"—Faces, Names, Studies—Develops Will, Concentration, Self-Confidence, Conversation, Public Speaking. Address: **DICKSON MEMORY SCHOOL**, 771 Aud'tm Bldg., Chicago

ADVERTISING BULLETIN

NO. 64

THE VALUE OF CLASSIFIED COLUMNS

THE value of any advertising medium, so far as the reader is concerned, depends upon the number and variety of subjects advertised.

In other words, it combines the functions of a catalog of household goods with information and illustrated news of the latest products, devices and appliances to supply human needs; and if it is received and used in that sense, I believe it will actually make an income go further and secure more of the comforts of life.

Many a man whose business is too small and his capital too limited to allow of his using display space in the important periodicals, yet has something to offer that would be of interest to many of the readers. How shall he tell them about it? He can perhaps afford to use only four or five lines at a time, and feels that his advertisement would be at a great disadvantage compared to the larger space and stronger display used by others.

Here, then, is a distinct business need which has been met by the magazine Classified Columns—a sort of cooperative space which affords opportunity to these small advertisers to get their products or services before the magazine public

in such a way that each advertiser is on exactly even terms with all others surrounding him.

I have been much interested in watching the development of this class of advertising during the five years since it came into use, and in noting how its value to both reader and advertiser has been demonstrated by its steady growth. An interesting and important feature is that as the Classified Columns add to the man's business he extends his advertising into the display columns, having found the root of sound growth.

It is, of course, necessary to exercise exceptional care in accepting classified advertisements. The policy of examining into the good faith and integrity of every new advertiser, and of watching the copy to see that no exaggeration or misrepresentation creeps in, must be even more rigidly adhered to in this connection than with the better known and more easily accessible users of large space.

This entails a great deal of work upon the department responsible for it, but we are more than repaid in the satisfaction of knowing that you, the readers, may safely rely on a square deal—as much with the user of four lines classified, as with the advertiser who takes a double-page spread.

T. L. Patterson
 Manager Advertising Department

IN NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE—"Mr. Ingersoll's Speech"



The Meisselbach Automatic "Free Spool" "Takapart" and "Tripart" Fishing Reels

Stick a pin in that word "Automatic." It's the important word that separates the Meisselbach Free Spool Reels from the fussy push button and lever "Free Spools" that were always making trouble.

THE MEISSELBACH "FREE SPOOL" saves trouble but can't make it. There is no mechanism of any kind to watch or control. In the act of making the cast, the handle RELEASES from the spool. When the cast is made you can reel in at once, for the spool mechanism ENGAGES at the first touch of the crank handle.

WITH THE MEISSELBACH "FREE SPOOL" you can cast farther with less effort. There is no lost motion. There's no whirling handle to foul the line and cause vibration, and the risk of backlashing is a negligible quantity.

MEISSELBACH "FREE SPOOL" REELS can be taken apart and put together instantly without tools.

We want every angler to know that our "FREE SPOOL" is the most perfectly constructed, easiest running reel of any make at any price, and ABSOLUTELY AUTOMATIC.

WE GUARANTEE THE "TAKAPART" and "TRIPART" FREE SPOOL REELS WITH AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE COVERING EVERY CLAIM MADE FOR PERFECTION AND SUPERIORITY.

"TAKAPART" FREE SPOOL REEL, Capacity 100 Yds., Price \$7.50.

"TRIPART" FREE SPOOL REEL, Capacity 80 Yds., Price \$6.00.

Sold by dealers everywhere

Let us send you our series of "Six Little Fishing Classics." The most interesting series of fishing stories ever published. They are beautifully bound and printed in book form and will be sent to you postpaid absolutely free of charge. Drop us a line now—we'll bite.

A. F. MEISSELBACH & BROTHER, Makers
 12 Prospect Street, Newark, N. J.



Have You Seen This Jolly Shaver?

He knows "the Lather's the Thing," and has found the right kind of shaving soap that makes it.

A poor lather means an uncomfortable shave—no matter how keen your razor, finger rubbing.

Johnson's Shaving Cream Soap

Makes the stiffest beard soft, through which the razor slides with perfect ease. It does it speedily and without mussy finger rubbing.



That's the whole secret of a comfortable shave.

EVERY DRUGGIST SELLS IT

Price 25 cents

If your druggist has sold out we will mail you a full size tube containing 150 shaves upon receipt of price.

A Trial Tube for 2c.

Send address, with a 2c. stamp, and we will mail you a convincing trial tube.

Johnson & Johnson

Dept. 3-M, New Brunswick, N. J., U.S.A.



PRICE Auto Gloves


have established the standard of auto glove value and so well do they live up to that standard, year after year, that two pairs are sold to every one pair of any other make. Compared point by point—style, fit, appearance, convenience, wearability, pliability and cost—you simply can't find another glove that can measure up to the Price standard in any way. And to satisfy yourself drop into the nearest dealer's and compare Price Gloves with the ones you have been wearing. You'll find it true that "You can pay a higher price but you can't get better gloves." If you can't see complete line send dealer's name and we'll send you catalog showing all Price styles in natural colors.

Fried-Ostermann Co.
 "The Glove Authorities"
 Dept. M, Rockford, Ill.

497K—Falls of best imported cape, 10 inch glove; imported lisle back; lisle cuff, bell-shaped and extra stiff. Per pair \$2.25.

497AD—Same as above in Pearl per pair \$2.50.

For street and dress, wear Price Dress Gloves



HOME STUDY LAW DEPARTMENT

INTERCONTINENTAL UNIVERSITY

Prepares students by mail to pass bar examination of any State. Personal instruction by Judge Wm. Macon Coleman, J. M. Ph.D., Dean. Courses in Business Law and Oratory and Argumentation. Founders include late David J. Brewer, U. S. Supreme Court; Senator Chauncey M. Depew; Edward Everett Hale; Judge Martin A. Knapp. Write for Catalogue.

I. C. U., 1411 L St., Washington, D. C.

New Squab Book Free

By a customer selling squabs for \$6 a dozen. He tells a simple advertising device fully explained. Get the big profits. Our cloth-bound book now \$3.95, 336 illus. It's great. We take subscription for the new, splendid National Squab Magazine (monthly). Squabmen copy! SEND COUPON.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB COMPANY
 324 Howard Street
 Melrose, Mass.

Learn to Write

I TEACH BY MAIL WRITE FOR MY FREE BOOK "How to Become a Good Penman" and beautiful specimens. Your name elegantly written on a card if you enclose stamp. Write today. Address: **F. W. TAMBLYN**, 416 Meyer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

How to Converse THE ART OF TALKING WELL IN SOCIETY. Taught by Mail

You May Learn: How to begin a conversation. How to fill the awkward pauses. How to tell an anecdote or story. How to use "small talk." How to be an interesting dinner companion. How to succeed in business. Write for information and blanks. Box 21, 20th Century Instruction Co., Leonard and Lafayette Sts., N. Y.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago Beach Hotel
American or European Plan



FINEST HOTEL ON THE GREAT LAKES
An ideal resort, uniting city gaiety with the quiet of country and seashore. It is delightfully situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, close to the great South Parks and but 10 minutes' ride from the theatre and shopping district. 450 large outside rooms—200 private baths—3,000 feet of broad veranda overlooking lake. Always cool, refreshing breezes—smooth, sandy bathing beach nearby—every comfort and convenience—all summer attractions. Tourists, transients and summer guests find hearty welcome. For booklet, address Manager, 51st Boulevard and Lake Shore, Chicago.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Hotel Savoy "12 stories of solid comfort." Concrete, steel and marble. In fashionable shopping district. 210 rooms. 135 baths. Eng. grill. \$1.50 up.

SUMMER RESORTS

"Quaint Cape Cod"

Send for this Book

Cape Cod's the place where you would enjoy yourself this summer.

We've a beautifully illustrated book that tells about the summer pleasures that await you on Cape Cod—the yachting, the bathing, the fishing and the social life.

Before you decide where to go this summer, send for "Quaint Cape Cod."

It's Free

Write A. B. Smith, G. P. A.,
Room 183, New Haven, Conn.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.

New Brunswick Send six cents in stamps for a beautiful illustrated 48 page Booklet descriptive of the summer resorts, canoeing, boating, fishing and hunting attractions of this Province to The Fredericton Tourist Association, Box 367, Fredericton, N. B., Canada.



Copyright 1908 By A. Stein & Co.

**PARIS
GARTERS**
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

**NO METAL
can touch you**

**YEAR ROUND
COMFORT**

25¢ 50¢ and \$1.00
Dealers or direct
upon receipt of price

A. STEIN & Co. Makers
Congress St. and Center Ave. Chicago



Collier's



|| Saturday, July 16, 1910 ||

Cover Design	Drawn by Thornton Oakley	
"News from the World"	Photograph	8
Editorials		9
What the World Is Doing	Illustrated with Photographs and with Sketches by E. W. Kemble	11
The Charms of Alaska	C. P. Connolly	15
The Church in Our Town	Illustrated with Photographs	16
	Pastor Brown; A Plea for Worship; A Free Religion With a Decoration by C. B. Falls	
Outdoor America		
Edited by CASPAR WHITNEY		
\$15,000,000 a Year for Baseball	C. S. Thompson	17
The Boy Scouts of England	Ralph D. Paine	18
The Sailboat on the Lakes	Winfield M. Thompson	20
Automobiling on the Valdez Trail	G. Marion Burton	21
Fishing for Black Bass	Louis Rhead	22
Lawn Tennis Experts of America	Dr. P. B. Hawk	23
The Sportsman's View-Point	Caspar Whitney	24

VOLUME XLV

NUMBER 17

P. F. Collier & Son, Publishers, New York, 416-430 West Thirtieth St.; London, 5 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W. C.; Toronto, Ont., The Colonial Building, 47-51 King Street West. For sale by Saatchi's News Exchange in the principal cities of Europe and Egypt; also by Daw's, 17 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C. Copyright 1910 by P. F. Collier & Son. Registered at Stationers' Hall, London, England, and copyrighted in Great Britain and the British possessions, including Canada. Entered as second class matter February 16, 1905, at the Post-Office at New York, New York, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Price: United States and Mexico, 10 cents a copy, \$5.50 a year. Canada, 12 cents a copy, \$6.00 a year. Foreign, 15 cents a copy, \$6.80 a year. Christmas and Easter special issues, 25 cents.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Change of Address.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of Collier's will reach any new subscriber.

**Thomas A. Edison Has Made
The Best Electric Still Better**

Our literature points out, and you can find for yourself, fifty distinct advantages in the **DETROIT ELECTRIC**—all vital to your comfort, and all contributing to make the **DETROIT ELECTRIC** a better value.



Thomas A. Edison has emphasized and crowned these advantages by perfecting his storage battery. The **DETROIT ELECTRIC** is the only 1910 car of correct construction and sufficient voltage to use the large size **A-6 EDISON** in all of its nine models.

The superiority of this A-6 battery is so pronounced that any car not equipped to receive it can no longer be ranked in the first class of electric car construction. If you buy a car not so equipped, it will be hopelessly out of date in another season.

You should have the book about the **DETROIT ELECTRIC**.

You should have the book about the **EDISON** battery.

This battery is made of nickel and steel. By following the simple instructions, it will outlive your car, as there is nothing in it to wear out or deteriorate.

The electrolyte is an anti-acid solution of potash and water, instead of the destructive mixture of sulphuric acid; this insures the battery against leakage, breakage or corrosion.

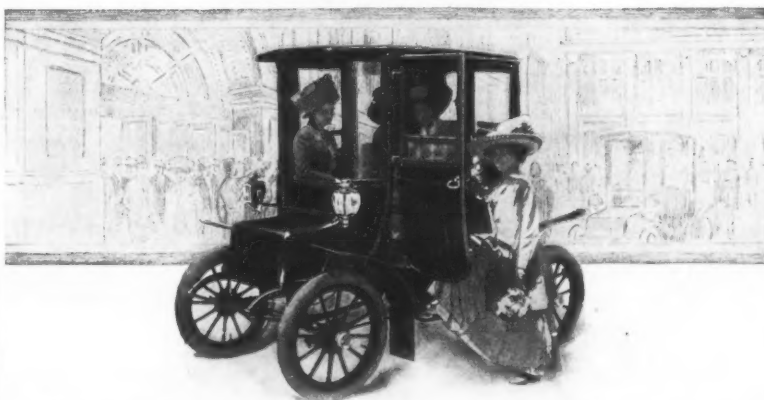
It has greater capacity; 225 ampere-hours as against 112 to 168 in the lead type.

It may lie idle indefinitely without recharging; high-rate or overcharging will not hurt the battery.

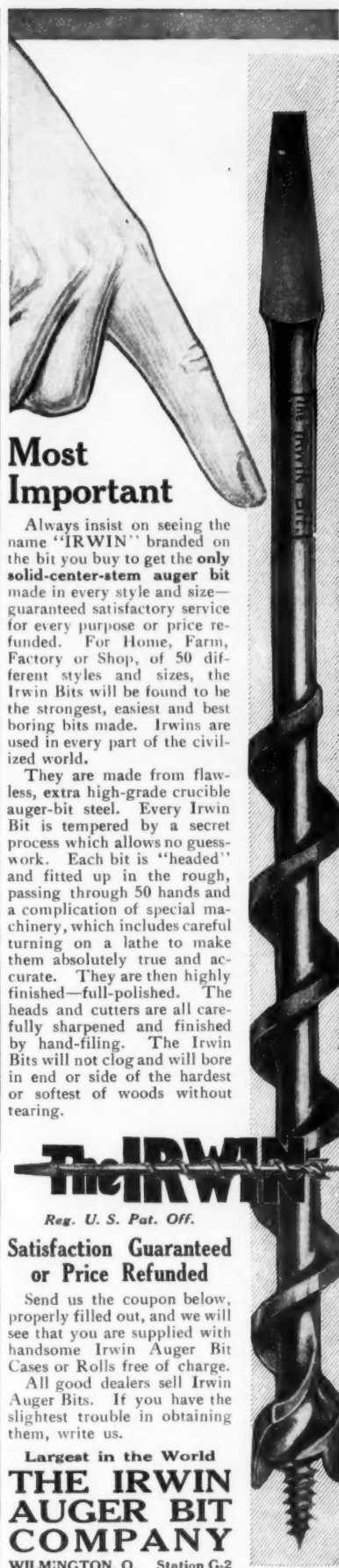
Per unit of capacity, the **EDISON** weighs 50% less than the lead batteries—which means less burden on the motor—less consumption of current—less wear on tires—greater mileage efficiency.

Write for the **DETROIT ELECTRIC** and the **EDISON** books.

ANDERSON CARRIAGE CO., Dept. CM, DETROIT, MICH.



IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



**Most
Important**

Always insist on seeing the name "IRWIN" branded on the bit you buy to get the **only solid-center-stem auger bit** made in every style and size—guaranteed satisfactory service for every purpose or price refunded. For Home, Farm, Factory or Shop, of 50 different styles and sizes, the Irwin Bits will be found to be the strongest, easiest and best boring bits made. Irwins are used in every part of the civilized world.

They are made from flawless, extra high-grade crucible auger-bit steel. Every Irwin Bit is tempered by a secret process which allows no guesswork. Each bit is "headed" and fitted up in the rough, passing through 50 hands and a complication of special machinery, which includes careful turning on a lathe to make them absolutely true and accurate. They are then highly finished—full-polished. The heads and cutters are all carefully sharpened and finished by hand-filing. The Irwin Bits will not clog and will bore in end or side of the hardest or softest of woods without tearing.



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

**Satisfaction Guaranteed
or Price Refunded**

Send us the coupon below, properly filled out, and we will see that you are supplied with handsome Irwin Auger Bit Cases or Rolls free of charge.

All good dealers sell Irwin Auger Bits. If you have the slightest trouble in obtaining them, write us.

**Largest in the World
THE IRWIN
AUGER BIT
COMPANY**

WILMINGTON, O. Station G-2

Reader Note Send us this Coupon, filled out as requested, and we will see that you are supplied with an Irwin Case or Roll for 32½ quarters if you purchase \$2.00 worth; or for 20½ quarters if you purchase \$1.00 worth of Irwin Bits at your dealer's.

THE IRWIN AUGER BIT CO.
STATION G-2, WILMINGTON, OHIO

Here is my name; also my dealer has signed his name that I have purchased \$..... of Irwin Bits from him. I want an Irwin Case—20½ size..... or 32½ size..... or Irwin Roll—20½ size or 32½ size..... (Check which you want, Free.)

My Name.....

My Address.....

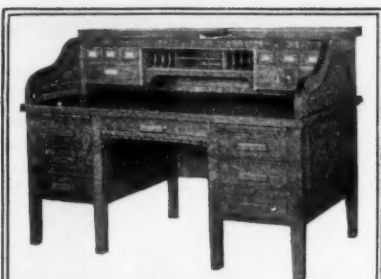
Have your dealer sign his name and say amount of your purchase of Irwin's \$.....; also his jobber's name and address.

Dealer Sign.....

Dealer's Address.....

His Jobber is.....

Jobber's Address.....



Derby Office Furniture Qualifies

with the most exacting, viz: the successful business man, whose judgment and discrimination give him the advantage over others.

He appreciates the influence of its appearance and its convenient arrangement. In addition it is so made that we can afford to guarantee it *not to shrink, warp, crack or split.*

Specialty, choice mahogany, but our full lines meet every taste and purse. Agencies in principal cities. Catalog 704 and name of nearest dealer on request.

DERBY DESK COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

Why is the Comptometer the invariable choice



of experience-taught and discriminating book-keepers, bill clerks and accountants?

Because of its ease of operation—a simple key-touch of a few ounces. There is not a seven-pound lever-pull after depressing the keys.

Because of its most wonderful adaptation to all adding, multiplying, dividing and subtracting. Its speed is unlimited.

Because it is the only adding machine that does figure chain discount, extend and check bills, payroll and costs.

Because its compactness makes it most convenient for book additions. It easily saves from 1/2 to 5/6 of the time on any class of figuring.

We have tens of thousands of customers who once doubted this. Ask them about their reduced expenses, also why they continue to place unsolicited repeat orders.

Why, not let us send you one on free trial, prepaid, U. S. or Canada? Or send you a book about it.

Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., 1724 N. Paulina St., Chicago



Silver BRAND COLLARS

15c each; 2 for 25c in U. S. A.
25c each; 3 for 50c in Canada.

The Only Collars with Linocord Buttonholes.

The Linocord Buttonholes are in no sense an experiment or a freak feature; they have been used in Silver Brand Collars for years; they are sensible buttonholes, easy to button and unbutton, will not stretch and don't tear out.

SEND FOR "WHAT'S WHAT" A booklet that tells what to wear and what not to. An authoritative guide to correct dress, from hat to shoes, for every occasion. Fully illustrated. Sent free.

GEO. P. IDE & CO. Front 2 1/2 inches. Quarter Sizes.
493 River St., Troy, N. Y.

Ypsilanti Moosehide Canoe and Shoe Shoes

For indoors or out, these Indian shoes give greatest ease and durability. Hand sewed and decorated in correct style. Soft as rubber, yet tough as rawhide.

Men's \$2 Ladies' \$2 Boys' \$1.75
(3 1/2 to 10) (3 1/2 to 7) (2 1/2 to 5)

ALL POSTPAID. This and a score of others also made for Misses, Children and Infants.



No. 870A. Order by number, stating size, or write to-day for folder of 1918 styles.
YPSILANTI INDIAN SHOE CO., 732 Cross St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Small Advertisements Classified

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OWN A BUSINESS BY INVESTING IN Champion Vending Machines. Thousands in successful operation. Ten years of development. A permanent income insured. Boston Coin Machines Co., Dept. C, Boston, Mass.

35c PER DAY PROTECTS THE WAGE-EARNER. Substantial incomes are made selling Time and Salary Insurance. Live men wanted in 40 States. Join our Quarter Century Club. Write to Home Office, Dept. C, North American Accident Ins. Co., "The Rookery," Chicago.

YOU CAN EASILY EARN A BIG, REGULAR income with our Vending Machines, on a small capital, without interfering with your regular business. Write today. S. B. Thomas Co., 316 No. May St., Chicago.

SUCCESS WITH FRUIT AND GARDEN obtained by reading best authority on these lines, Fruit Grower & Gardener Magazine, established 15 years. Printed in colors. Valuable information in each issue. Price 30c per year. Sample copy free. Special this month, 3 years for \$1.00, including copyrighted Spraying Chart. Agents wanted. Write for terms. Fruit Grower & Gardener, 1323 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

TURN PENNIES INTO DOLLARS BY OPERATING our new peanut, match and gum machines. Become independent on a small investment. Write for our special offer. Mosteller Mfg. Co., 320 W. Indiana St., Chicago.

HIGH-GRADE SALESMEN

WELL-DRESSED, EDUCATED, RESOURCEFUL men who earn at least \$50 weekly on secure exclusive rights on territory for a high class proposition. No heavy samples; you call on physicians only. If you can make well recommended, and have selling ability you can make big money with our line. Wm. Wood & Co., 51 Fifth Ave., New York.

SALESMEN: BEST ACCIDENT HEALTH policy. Old line, \$1000 death; \$5 weekly; \$100 emergency. Costs \$2.00 yearly. Seal wallet free. Liberal commission. German Registry Co., 265 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.

INCOME INSURANCE: SOMETHING NEW. Liberal low cost Accident-Health policy issued by strong old line stock Co. to men or women, all occupations. Ages 16 to 70, pays \$5,000 Death, \$25 Weekly Indemnity. Annual cost \$10, including Identification. Liberal commissions. Chas. A. White & Co., Mgrs., 131 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN WANTED TO REPRESENT the greatest subscription success in America, "The Harvard Classics" (Doctor Eliot's Famous Five-Foot Shelf of Books), on an entirely new plan of introduction. The "National Edition" is ready at a Price that Will Sweep the Country. Salesmen having had experience in de luxe and popular publications, advertising, newspaper work and other high-class specialties are invited to make application. Only men who can earn at least \$50 a week will be considered in assigning territory. M. Walter Dunne, Manager Sales Organization, The Harvard Classics, 420 West Thirteenth Street, New York City.

100% PROFIT SELLING THE LINDSAY SOFT Inverted Mantle; fits any Inverted Gasoline Light. Steady customers in every town. Fine side line for salesmen. Vest pocket samples and prices on request. Lindsay Light Company, Department C, Chicago.

IF YOU ARE A HUNTLER, WRITE FOR OUR line of tailoring samples. None better. Our product is strictly guaranteed. Samples and territory on application. Majestic Tailors, Dept. 2, Chicago, Ill.

TO THE 80,000,000 MEN OF AMERICA WHO are engaged in the many different branches of selling—or to any man who wants to increase his business capacity—we say: "Let the burden of proving that the Sheldon Correspondence Course can help you to be a Big Man rest entirely upon us." To bring you The Sheldon Book—and evidence of what this course has done for 40,000 others—you need only send a postal card request to The Sheldon School, 1036 Republic Bldg., Chicago.

WE HAVE THE GREATEST SUMMER SPECIALTY on the market for solicitors and salesmen, suitable for city or country, all summer resorts. Rapid sales, good profits. Write for our summer also all the year round offer. Santitas Co., 2333 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

WANTED: WIDE-AWAKE SOLICITORS AND general agents to sell new and winning invention for bath, shampoo and massage. Takes the place of the extensive over-hair showers. Sells for only \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00, according to size. Transforms any bath-room and has complete attachments including Folding Rubber Tub for country homes without bath-rooms. Absolutely no competition. Complete attractive sales plan furnished. Write today for new and successful selling plan. E. H. Seelman, Sales Mgr., 612, 210 Monroe St., Chicago.

WANTED: ONE LIVE MAN IN EVERY TOWN to take orders for men's made-to-measure clothes. No money required. Just send us your name and address and we will send you free of all charges our sample book and full instructions how you can easily make a handsome salary every day in the year. Write quick and start earning money at once. Regal Tailoring Company, Dept. 118, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN: WE HAVE A BRAND NEW, clean cut side line. Best yet. Consigned goods. Prompt commissions. Oro Mfg. Co., 12 S. Jefferson Street, Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPHY

"POLLARD" FINISHING DEVELOPS CLEAR sharp detail in negatives. First 6x6 film developed free to new customers. Sample Velox print, prices, "Film Fault" booklet, free for 2c stamp. Pollard, Lynn, Mass.

FILMS DEVELOPED, 10c. PER ROLL; ALL sizes. Velox Prints, Brownies, 3c; 3 1/2x3 1/2, 3 1/2x4 1/2, 4c; 4 1/2x5 1/2, 5c. Send 2 negatives, we will print them free as sample of our work; we are specialists, and give you better results than you ever had. Cole & Co., Asbury Park, N. J.

WELLINGTON SELF-TONING PAPER IS A printing out paper; simple to work; produces beautiful rich tones and permanent prints by the use of hypo only; send 20c for sample dozen, 4x5, and price list. Ralph Harris Co., 24 Broadfield St., Boston, Mass. U. S. Agents.

CORRECT EXPOSURE: HOW TO MAKE SURE of it. Most practical guide to correct exposures with the camera; calculator and illustrations; all subjects. A money saver for the amateur. Post free 25 cents. The Photo-Miniature, New York. Send for photo book list.

COLLECTIONS

"RED STREAKS OF HONESTY EXIST IN every body," and thereby I collect over \$200,000 yearly from honest debts all over the world. Write for my Red Streak Book, free. Francis G. Luke, 77 Com. N. Nat. Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah. "Some People Don't Like Us."

HOTELS and TRAVEL

ARE YOU COMING TO NEW YORK? Do you wish to know the hotel that will best suit you? Write us the rate you wish to pay—what kind of a room you want and what part of the city you wish to be near—and we will send you a selection that will aid you in locating comfortably. Summer Resort Information—we will also furnish free information about summer resorts, location, rates and best route. See the Resorts adv. on page 5. Collier's Travel Dept., 423 W. 13th Street, New York City.

THE WONDERFUL MODERN SELF-HEATING Sad-irons, Gasoline or Alcohol. Big Money made. Sell on sight. Hundreds of testimonials. Agents write today. Catalogue "C." Modern Specialty Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

AT LAST! AGENTS EVERYWHERE HAVE been waiting for a perfect hand vacuum household cleaner, within easy reach of every home. Here it is. Our hand vacuum cleaner does the work of the most expensive electric vacuum cleaning plant. Housewives snap it up. There is a big margin for salesmen and women. Send for descriptive circular and terms. Utility Import & Export Company, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

AGENTS! PORTRAITS, 35c; FRAMES, 15c; Sheet Pictures, 1c. Specialties, 25c; V. W. Co., 30 days' credit. Samples and catalog free. Consolidated Portrait, Dept. 4027, 230 W. Adams St., Chicago.

WANTED—GOOD LIVE AGENTS TO SELL Eureka Steel Ranges on Notes or time-payments. Money maker for steady men. Write for Catalogue. Eureka Steel Range Co., 316 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING OUR new letters for office windows, store fronts, glass signs. Anyone can put them on. Sample and particulars free. Metallic Sign Letter Co., 432 N. Clark Street, Chicago.

YOU CAN MAKE \$\$\$\$ AS OUR GENERAL or local agent. No alcoholic flavors, perfumes, etc.; save consumer 50%. Guaranteed goods. Permanent business. Big profits. Pitkin & Co., 3 Pitkin Block, Newark, N. Y.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED, BIG HUSTLERS to handle high grade Soap and Toilet articles with valuable premiums with every sale. Average sale to a house 150c profit. Davis agents were the money makers of 1908. Bigger opportunities in 1910. Write today for illus. Cat. and Profit Sharing Plan. Davis Soap Company, 22 Union Park Ct., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS, SALESMEN, MANAGERS, WONDERFUL seller, literally coining money. Hurry from one sale to another. Wonder Incandescent Lamp saves money, makes amazing results, people throw old lamps away—costs little, agents big profits. Write quick for free lamp proposition, territory and startling particulars. United Factories Co., 142 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTRY to sell the Transparent Handle Pocket Knife. Good commission paid. Immense profits earned. Write for terms. Novelty Cutlery Company, No. 41 Bar St., Canton, O.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL ANN ARBOR Lighting System; Store systems of course, but just now our specially designed residence system will appeal to you. Just the thing for summer homes. Elegant fixtures and the most successful burner. One sale a week will give you a handsome income. Write for catalog and particulars. Superior Mfg. Co., Ann Arbor, Mich., 275 2nd St.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF over 500 specialties for Agents exclusively. Every article sells for 100% profit or more. Rugs, Hosiery, Aluminum Goods, Pot'd Novelties. Dundee Mfg. Co., 64 Chauncy St., Boston.

EASY SELLER, BIG PROFIT. AGENTS wanted to take orders for our men's and women's guaranteed hosiery. Textile Mfg. Co., 215 Institute Place, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS: STOP! LOOK! LISTEN! ACTUAL value \$1.25. Costs you 20c. Beautiful box of five 25c. assorted highly perfumed toilet preparations. Sells easily at 75c. Sell itself at 50c. Circulars free. Sample 20c. Parker Chem. Cal. Company, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE

ISLE OF PINES
ISLE OF PINES PLANTATION LANDS. "Charco Frio" Colony, famous for large Pineapples, Bananas, Strawberries, Grape Fruit & Oranges, near shipping port. 10 acre tracts. Wm. Hansell, Ottumwa, Iowa.

NEW YORK
ATTENTION! INVEST NOW AND REAP the profit. 25 x 100 ft. New York City Lot on grade \$750, full price, near new lines of subways. Will increase in value. O'Hara Bros., 2873 Webster Ave., New York City.

OHIO
FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM \$2400. Picturesque country home and 30 a. New buildings, 350 fruit trees, 6 a. wood; fronts on main road, backs on river. 5 steam and 3 electric R.R.'s, Lake Port and thriving town all within 3 miles. A. Irish, Bratenahl, Cleveland, O.

VIRGINIA
CHOICE VIRGINIA FARMS ON CHESAPEAKE & Ohio Rys. As low as \$10 an acre; rich soil; mild winters, nearby Eastern markets. Handsome, illustrated booklet, "Country Life in Virginia" (100 pages), and low excursion rates. Address G. B. Wall, Real Estate Agt., C. & O. Ry., Box N. R., Richmond, Va.

FOR THE HOME

WE WANT YOU TO WRITE US A POSTAL card. State which kind of a pen point you prefer to use, stub, medium or fine. We will send you free of charge a pen point that will write an entire letter with simply one dip into ink well. Address us today, giving your dealer's name. Hugh Boyle & Bros., Alexandria, Ind.

OF INTEREST TO MEN

YOUR OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES RE- sharpened, 30c a dozen; double-edge blades especially, 90,000 pleased customers. Send address for convenient mailing package. Keenedge Co., 239 Keenedge Bldg., Chicago.

AUTO—SUNDRIES—MOTOR CYCLES

FREE TO ALL AUTOMOBILE OWNERS. On receipt of postal or letter, will send Free of Charge, information how to obtain everything needed for your auto, at wholesale price. Every auto owner interested. Send postal and learn how to save hundreds of dollars. Address, Samuel J. Hess, Pres., 257 Broadway, New York.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

WE WANT MEN TO LEARN THE BARBER trade. It's easy. Good field for our graduates. Our diplomas recognized everywhere. Established 1893. Send for our manual for home study. Branches in all leading cities. For information regarding any one, write Dept. C, Moier System of Colleges, Chicago, Ill.

BIRDS, POULTRY, DOGS, and PETS

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGES AND PHEAS- ants, deer, rabbits, quail, swans, fancy ducks and geese, and all kind of pet stock. Send 4c. for descriptive circulars. Wenz & Mackensen, Dept. L, Yardley, Pa.

KENNELS

BLOODHOUNDS, FOXHOUNDS, NORWEGIAN beardedhounds, Irish wolfhounds, deerhounds. Illustrated catalog 4-cent stamp. Rookwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky.

AGENTS WANTED

ALADDIN KEROSENE MANTLE LAMPS sell fast as you can demonstrate them. Needed in every home. Generate gas from kerosene (coal oil); more brilliant than gas, gasoline, or electricity. Our Sunbeam Burners fit other lamps. Write. Mantle Lamp Co., Desk 312, Chicago; Portland, Ore.; Waterbury, Conn.; Winnipeg, Montreal, Can.

AGENTS: WRITE FOR NEW PROPOSITION on our patented match and gum vending machines. Splendid side line; one sale per day makes good salary. Laclede Mfg. Co., 435 Laclede Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED, MAKE BIG MONEY selling Solar Self Heating Flat Irons. Save 50% labor, and 90% cost. Best agent's proposition out. Chicago Solar Light Co., 112 So. Jefferson St., Chicago.

AGENTS TO SELL A WATER FILTER, Makes the home a health resort. Easily demonstrated; quick seller; large commission. Write for territory and sample disk. Jones Mfg. Co., 2434 Franklin St., Boston.

WE BELIEVE WE HAVE THE BEST PROPOSITION for able sales agents in America today. It is better than an Automobile Agency because we furnish the goods on consignment, and our selling season is twelve months long. Local territory to satisfactory parties. We invite your thorough investigation. The Bolte & Weyer Co., 8 E. Michigan St., Chicago.

AGENTS TO SELL CIGAR LIGHTERS TO stores. New invention. Different from all others. No experience required. Big profits. Full information, terms, Address Drake Mfg. Co., 141 Reed St., Milwaukee, Wis.

TAILORING SALESMEN WANTED TO TAKE orders for our Guaranteed Made to Order Clothes. Suits—\$10 up. No capital required. Write today for Territory and Complete equipment. Address Warrington W. & W. Mills, 173 Adams St., Department 322, Chicago, Ill.

MAKE MONEY IN SPARE TIME SELLING \$1500 Accumulative Accident policies; \$10.00 weekly benefits for \$2 a year; also \$3.50 policies, with health clauses; insure anybody; age 16 to 65; big commissions; strong company. Morton & Stalter, 64 William St., New York.

AGENTS. THE SECTIONAL ACME AUTO- matic Cooker is a joy to every home. Needs no attention. Does everything from frying chicken to freezing ice cream, and save 30 to 200% in fuel time and labor. The Acme is the only Sectional Cooker known. Agents making big money. Write. H. M. Shear Co., Box D, Quincy, Ill.

LIVE WIRE SALESMEN, SELL OUR OWN make brushes for every household use. Write for particulars, territory and the eight advantages of our proposition. 125% profit. Capitul Brush Co., Hartford, Conn.

BECOME A MERCHANT, WITHOUT INVEST- ment of a penny, we help you to a highly profitable business by handling our Handy Dandy tailoring outfit. Hundreds of our agents are prosperous merchants. Outfit absolutely without cost to you. Write to-day. No experience required. The Whitney Tailoring Co., 216 E. Van Buren St., Chicago.

ROOSEVELT'S MARVELOUS CAREER. The best book published of the most popular man in the world. Chance of a lifetime. Write today. Specialty Mfg. Co., 165 Buckeye Street, Dayton, Ohio.

ROOSEVELT'S OWN BOOK "AFRICAN GAME Trails." Agents wanted in every community to sell this the sole account of Theodore Roosevelt's adventurous wanderings by his own hand. Strongest co-operation; large commission; monopoly of territory. For prospectus write Roosevelt-Scribner Camp, 153 Fifth Avenue, New York.

YACHTS and BOATS, SUPPLIES

HOPKINS SELLS EVERYTHING FOR MOTOR Boats and Yachts. Send for catalog and save money. 119 1/2 Chambers Street, New York.

PATENTS, PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS PROCURED. Our Books for Inventors and Manufacturers mailed on request. Patent and Trade-Mark Causes. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 74-76 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 612 F Street, Washington, D. C.

(PATENTS)—FOR FACTS ABOUT PRIZE AND Reward offers and Inventions that will bring from \$5000 to 10 Million Dollars; and for books of Intense Interest to Inventors, send 5c postage to Pubs. Patent Sense, Dept. 51, Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PAY. PROTECT YOUR Ideal. 2 Books free: "Forces in Patents—What and How to Invent"; "61-page Guide Book—Free search of the Pat. Off. records." E. E. Vrooman, 852 F St., Washington, D. C.

PROTECT YOUR IDEAS BY PATENT. Advice and books free. Free search. Highest references. W. N. Roach, Jr., Room 7, Metzgerott Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. \$8,500 FOR ONE invention. Book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Patents advertised for sale at our expense in fourteen Manufacturers' Journals. Patent obtained or Fee returned. Chandler & Chandler, Patent Attys., Established 16 Years. 963 F Street, Washington, D. C.

MUSIC

SONG WRITERS and COMPOSERS. WE publish all kinds of songs. Publication guaranteed if possessing merit. We publish the "Blue Bell" song. Don't confuse us with the "Let us write music to your words" fakers. F. B. Haviland Pub. Co., 155 W. 37th St., N. Y.

INVESTMENTS

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES NET 5% TO 7% per annum. Not affected by trusts or panics. A perfect security increasing in value. \$300 upwards. Worth investigating. Send for free sample copy of Bonds and Mortgages magazine. Monadnock Bldg., Chicago.

NORTH DAKOTA FARM MORTGAGES NET 5% to 6% per annum. They have proven to be one of the most stable forms of investment and are not affected by panics or market fluctuations. Write for information. First National Bank, Casselton, N. D.


10% FIRST MORTGAGE. 10% MUNICIPAL paying and never bonds, 6% state and school warrants, \$130 or more invested for you. For information write Night and Day Bank. Oklahoma City, Okla.

ART OBJECTS

WOULD YOU LIKE A COPY OF THE NEW 1910 catalogue of the Collier Art Prints, containing 100 or more reproductions, in half-tone and line engraving, of the works of Charles Dana Gibson, Jessie Willcox Smith, Frederic Remington, A. B. Frost, Howard Pyle, Maxfield Parrish, and many other leading American artists? In addition you will find a picture and sketch of each of the leading artists. Address Proof Dept., P. F. Collier & Son, 416 W. 13th St., New York. We cannot afford to send it free, but if you will send us 15 cents in stamps to cover charges we will mail you a copy postpaid.

Stau
An
trial B
track
1838
1910
New
Our m
simple
in the
year.
29 We
LEA
A trade
life. Hou
Greater
previous
enable
tion as s
business.
ST. LOU
4445 C
MON
of Special
dic and Co
Fine Gym
Basket Ball
Miss Mar
Principal
Chic
Evening Co
Largest ev
Thousands
pedition in
yearly so
the work
chance for
Glen Wier
Winon
Practical
men for fe
Splendid
cover all e
stices. Pa
J. C. BRE
ALMA
Good foot
Music. Ar
Wrie R.
Ontario, C
The V
(Facile)
Exclusive
students.
62
THE
offer thre
course
ing to the
and most
address DE
E
for
full
cat
LOOK
YOU C
by writin
You do
out-of-d
eaten on
Ha
Ref
B
Very l
the cont
cool for
—ideal
If you c
one dire
satisfac
in three
rattan li
—easily
to \$15.
BURLI
BEN
FOR
OLDER
cent)
dock, R
dealer e
Sent pre
Facile Co
Benjamin
P
OF AR
OF AR

Staunton Military Academy
An Ideal Home School for Manly Boys



370 Boys from 45 States last session. Largest Private Academy in the South. Boys from 10 to 20 years old prepared for the Universities, Government Academies, or Business. 1,800 feet above sea-level; pure bracing mountain air of the famous Shenandoah Valley. Pure mineral spring waters. Military training develops obedience, health, manly carriage. Fine shady lawns, gymnasium, swimming pool and athletic park. Daily drills. Boys from homes of refinement only desired. Personal instruction by our Tutor-System. Academy fifty years old. New \$100,000 barracks, full equipment, absolutely fire-proof. Charges \$600. Handsome catalogue free. Address: CAPTAIN WM. H. KABLE, A. M., Prin., Staunton, Va.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA
Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy

Seventy-third Session begins Sept. 13, 1910. Excellent laboratory and clinical facilities. Climate salubrious. Living expenses moderate. Write for catalogue D. Christopher Tompkins, M.D., Dean, Richmond, Va.

New York Electrical School
Electricity Practically Taught

Our method of teaching combines accuracy and simplicity, giving the maximum of knowledge in the minimum of time. School open all the year. Day and Night School. Write for free prospectus 29 West Seventeenth Street New York

LEARN PLUMBING
A trade that will make you independent for life. Hours shorter—Pay bigger—Demand greater than most any trade. You need no previous experience. Our practical methods enable you in a few months to hold position as skilled plumber or conduct your own business. Catalog sent free.

ST. LOUIS TRADES SCHOOL
4445 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

MONTICELLO
Ideal school for young women and girls. 78th Year begins Sept. 29th. Faculty of Specialists in charge of departments for English, Classic and Continental Languages, Science, Music, Art, etc. Fine Gymnasium, Beautiful Campus, Tennis Courts, Basket Ball Field. Apply early. Applicants on waiting list last year.

Miss Martina C. Erickson, SEMINARY
Principal, Godfrey, Illinois.

Chicago Kent College of LAW
Evening Course, Degree LL.B. in 3 years. Largest evening law school in the world. Thousands of successful Alumni. We find positions in Law Offices for many students yearly so that they may earn expenses while working toward degree. Rare chance for ambitious young men. Send for Free Catalog address: Guy Guernsey, Sec., Suite 123, The Temple, Chicago

Winona College of Agriculture
Practical two years ALL agricultural course prepares young men for farm managers, dairymen, poultrymen, gardeners. Splendid laboratory equipment. Siting faculty. \$2000 worth of all expenses. Beautiful location. Best moral influences. Farm in connection. For catalogue write: J. C. BROCKENBIDGE, Pres. Box 721, Winona Lake, Ind.

ALMA COLLEGE
Educates sensibly. Picked faculty, thorough instruction. Attractive situation, climate. Good food; home cooking. Preparatory. Collegiate. Music, Art, Education. Domestic Science. Tuition low. Write R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., President, St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, for terms, prospectus.

The Walter Spry Piano School
(Facien System) WALTER SPRY, Director. Exclusively a Piano School. Desirable for earnest students. Address registrar for Catalog 3. 625 Fine Arts Building, Chicago, Ill.

THE UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS
offers thru its **COLLEGE of DENTISTRY**, a three years course of study, leading to the preparation for practice of one of the least crowded and most remunerative of the professions. For Catalog 6 address Dr. G. W. Cook, Dean, Honore & Harrison Sts., Chicago, Ill.

EASTMAN
Trains young men and women thoroughly for business and obtains positions for graduates of complete course. Delightful, recreative situation. Summer session. For catalog, address: C. C. GAINES, Box 961, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL OR CAMP? YOU CAN FIND THE SCHOOL WANTED
by writing School Agency, 527-41 Park Row, N. Y.

You don't know how good a lunch out-of-doors can be until you have eaten one kept cool and fresh in a

Hawkeye Refrigerator Basket



Very little ice will keep the contents of a Hawkeye cool for twenty-four hours—ideal for auto, fishing, hunting trips and picnics. If your dealer cannot supply you we will see you one direct. If after 30 days trial it doesn't prove satisfactory we'll refund the purchase price. Made in three styles and seven sizes. Outside of tough rattan lined with nickel-plated or enameled metal—easily kept sweet and clean. Prices from \$3.50 to \$15. Write for booklet of dainty recipes. BURLINGTON BASKET CO., 32 Main St., Burlington, Iowa

BENJAMIN AIR RIFLE
FOR MEN AND OLD BOYS



An air gun that will shoot through one-half inch pine easily. Many times more powerful than spring guns. Uses compressed air, same as air brakes, rock drills, etc. 15c pays for 1,000 shots, (delivered 30 cents). Practical for small game. 37 inches long. Walnut stock. Nickel barrel. Takes down. Fully Guaranteed. Sold by dealers everywhere. If your dealer does not carry it, write us. Sent prepaid cost of Rocky Mountains on receipt of \$2.50. Pacific Coast and Europe Post Countries \$3.00. Circulars free. Benjamin Air Rifle & Mfg. Co., 505 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

PRINT Your Own
Cards, circulars, book, newspaper, Press \$5. Larger \$15. Rotary \$60. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE paper, etc. THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

Editorial Bulletin

Saturday, July 16, 1910

Next week's issue, besides the usual photographic and editorial features, will contain articles by Arthur Ruhl, Charles Belmont Davis, and Caspar Whitney

The Episode at Reno

The event which drew 16,000 persons together about a roped-off platform in Nevada—and which drew hundreds of thousands of other people about the bulletin boards of the United States—was one which appealed peculiarly to the American imagination. The details have a distinct claim upon every reader—whether through interest in the sport itself or as arguments to be used against it.

An event which involves such enormous sums of money, such telegraphic predominance, and such a monopoly of conversation, is a substantial theme of news in the current of world affairs. Collier's sent Arthur Ruhl to the ringside to report the fight, the spectators, and the conditions.

Mr. Ruhl's article will throw a larger light around the prize ring and its devotees—a more accurate perspective—than can be pieced together from dispatches in the daily press.

The gathering at Reno was one of the most extraordinary, in its range of occupations and degree, which ever congregated from the nooks and corners of the earth. Mr. Ruhl describes this background in his usual vivid style, in conjunction with the final spectacle and its effect upon the multitude. The athletic feature also—the training methods and their solution in the ring—is an important phase.

Mr. Ruhl's article will appear in next week's Collier's.

A Winsome Type in the Colleges

The sorority girl is interesting—interesting to herself, interesting to the college man; and especially interesting to the general public, which finds just enough of mystery about her to keep it guessing at the system.

There is a charmed locality, on the shores of a "flashing lake," where the sorority girl is in her most engaging element—"a very homey, quiet little street, which gave one the impression of peace and a certain kind of security and protection from the hurly-burly and the terrible activity of the world beyond the tree tops."

Such is "The Court" at the University of Wisconsin, and to this spot Charles Belmont Davis performs a pilgrimage to see and to describe its fair inhabitants. In next week's issue Mr. Davis will recount his journey in an article called "Court Circles at Wisconsin." After being taken intimately into the facts of sorority life and customs, and their relation to the university as a whole, Mr. Davis finally discovers where the "story" really lies.

Those Who Dig

The American people know little, indeed, about their own tremendous project—the Panama Canal. They read occasional engineering reports in the newspapers, and are satisfied with the stated percentage of progress.

But a visual conception of the canal—how it looks, what it means, its environment, and the life of those who dig—is something which the American public has not yet acquired.

Caspar Whitney recently visited the canal for Collier's. In "The Spirit of the Big Job," which appears in next week's issue, Mr. Whitney presents the conditions in Panama as he found them—40,000 men at work severing two continents—"well-fed, well-housed, healthy, and cheerful" men—among surroundings of "cleanliness and orderliness." The monthly payroll of the United States in the Canal Zone amounts to \$1,500,000. There are more than 7,000 Americans, of whom 3,000 are women and children. The community and social life in the isthmian towns is most attractive. Mr. Whitney declares that putting the United States army in charge of the engineering of this great undertaking was one of the best things Theodore Roosevelt did for the American people.

July 16



Hot 24 Hours. Cold 5 Days.
1500 THERMOS BOTTLE ADVERTISING CAR MOUNTED ON SIX CYLINDER ENGLISH NAPIER CHASSIS 120 HORSE POWER, 151 INCHES WHEEL BASE, WEIGHT 5000 LBS. BODY CAST ALUMINUM EXACT REPRODUCTION OF THERMOS BOTTLE, INTERIOR FINISH MAHOGANY AND RED MOROCCO. NOW ON TOUR THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES

AN ARGUMENT
When Thermometer says "ITS HOT" Thermos answers "CERTAINLY NOT" My Contents are "ICY COLD" And When Thermometer goes below "Says Thermos Bottle 'TIS NOT SO" FOR ALL IS HOT I HOLD.

AND THEY'RE BOTH RIGHT
FOR AUTOMOBILING, YACHTING, HUNTING, SICKROOM, NURSERY, OFFICE, FACTORY, HOME OR TRAVEL. AT ALL DEALERS.

PLEASE BE CAUTIOUS LOOK FOR THE NAME THERMOS ON THE BOTTOM OF EVERY GENUINE ARTICLE

AMERICAN THERMOS BOTTLE COMPANY
THERMOS BUILDING, 243-247 WEST 17TH ST. NEW YORK.

Be Independent
There are excellent, big money-making opportunities for the operator of the



Wonder Cannon Camera
at fairs, carnivals, picnics, on street corners, in fact wherever people gather. The Cannon makes eight finished photo buttons in one minute, ready to wear. Complete photo button costs only 7c each. Sells readily for 10c and 15c.

Experience Required
Only \$25.00 needed to start this big, pleasant, profitable business. This pays for complete outfit consisting of Wonder Cannon Camera, tripod and supplies for making 400 finished photo buttons. Selling the finished button at only 10c each nets \$40.00. This leaves a nice profit above the original investment, besides the ownership of Cannon Camera and tripod. Extra button plates \$1.00 per hundred. Extra tilt frames \$1.25 per gross. Write today for FREE CATALOG. Chicago Ferrottype Co., Dept. 149, Chicago, Ill.

DOMES of SILENCE
The Invisible Castor Without Wheels



Give any noiseless movement to heaviest furniture—on't tear carpet or mark hardwood floors—slip easily over the edge of a rug. Nickel steel—guaranteed unbreakable. A few hammer taps adjust without nails or screws. Fit over old casters, rollers on any furniture. 15c a set of 4. Also with feltoid centre 25c for 4. Sold by Hardware, Furniture, Homefurnishing and Department Stores. If not at your dealer's order direct. HENRY W. PEABODY & CO. 17 State St., New York. See that patent No. 7285, '08, is stamped on inside of each dome. Local agents wanted—reference required.

DEVELOP YOUR OWN FILMS AT 1/3 COST
HAYDEN \$1 FILM TANK



Takes all sizes up to 4x5. The best, simplest and most improved film tank on the market. Does perfect work. Hayden's improved film printing frame—75c. Hayden's convertible plate frame with postal attachment 65c. \$1.50; \$x10—\$1.75. Hayden's convertible plate tank, 2 sizes—\$x7 and \$x10—\$5.50. Hayden's tank developer, 6 packages for 25c. Hayden's dry plates, the best for studio and amateur work. Send for catalog No. 2, giving full description of our specialties. A. C. HAYDEN & CO., BROCKTON, MASS. U. S. Stores, Montreal, Canadian Agents

"RANGER" BICYCLES
Have imported roller chains, sprockets and pedals; New Depature Quarter Brakes and Hubs; Pneumatic Proof Tires; high grade equipment and many advanced features possessed by no other wheels. Guaranteed 2 years.



FACTORY PRICES direct to you are less than others ask for cheap wheels. Other reliable models from \$12 up. A few good second-hand machines \$3 to \$5. **10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL** We ship on freight prepaid, anywhere in U. S., without a cent in advance. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you get our big new catalog and special prices and a marvelous new offer. A postal brings everything. Write it now. **TIRES** Coaster Brake Rear Wheels, lamps, parts, everywhere are counting money selling our bicycles, tires and sundries. Write today. MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. A-54, CHICAGO

C/G PORTABLE CANVAS HOUSE
No center-pole or guy ropes. Dishes strongest winds. 1, 2, 4 or 6 room sizes. Awnings work from inside. No nail or screw. Built in minutes. Parts fit automatically. For descriptive booklet, address Dept. 5. CARNIE-GOULDIE MFG. CO. 307 Delaware Street Kansas City, Mo.

TYPEWRITERS
All Standard Machines SOLD OR RENTED ANYWHERE \$4 to \$15 Mths. Prices allowing rental to apply on price. Shipped with privilege of examination. Write for catalog "M." Typewriter Emporium, 92-94 Lake St., Chicago

PATENTS SECURED OR FREE RETURNED.
Free report as to Patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted, sent free. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO. Washington, D. C.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



COPYRIGHT 1908 BY EDWIN S. SMITH

"News from the World"

Cowboys receiving a newspaper from a mail-box on the plains

T

The
ordinate
the land
of Unit
has the
the new
district
ceive it
The ed
and th
advertis

"GEORGE
"Deo
letters,
tunity
to the
"It
Office to
under a

So far
"to th

"W
Idaho,
Sandpo
editors
given p
time th

"I
unders
contin
with R

Withi
cal in
there

"T
with
cite y
itself

"I.
Comp
Secret
case.

In o
frien
age.
attit

"
you p
This

"
made
"

.dates
may
paig

liear
expe
ques
mat
ters

Fin

pap
cond
mat

He
day



Collier's

The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers
Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street
NEW YORK

July 16, 1910

More Ballinger

THE LETTER PRINTED BELOW so completely tells its own story that we shall encumber it as little as possible with extraneous facts. It is necessary, however, to give this much of the setting:

The letter was written by one of Secretary BALLINGER's subordinates, an official of the Interior Department, who has charge of the land office at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. (Parenthetically, he is a nephew of United States Senator HEYBURN.) As an incident of his office, he has the giving out of a certain amount of advertising patronage to the newspapers in his district. The letter is sent to an editor in the district who formerly received this patronage, but who ceased to receive it last November, about the time the Ballinger case became acute. The editor endured the loss of patronage until April, when he protested, and this letter is the official explanation why the Interior Department advertising was withdrawn from him:

"GEORGE R. BARKER, ESQ., Sandpoint, Idaho.

"Dear Sir—I have your letter of the 16th, and have also received your previous letters, but have not had an opportunity to answer them. I will now take an opportunity to explain my position on the matter of the notices sent out from this office to the newspapers as related to the situation at Sandpoint.

"It has long been the practise in the Department for the Register of the Land Office to designate the paper in which certain notices shall be published. Naturally, under a Republican Administration such notices go to the Republican papers."

So far, this is a comparatively harmless statement of the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils." But read on:

"When I assumed my duties as Register of the Land Office at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, there was but one controversy as between newspapers, and that was at Sandpoint between the North Idaho 'News' and the Pend d'Oreille 'Review.' The editors of both these papers consulted me, as did their friends, and reasons were given pro and con as to patronage being extended to each paper. I decided at that time that I would divide such patronage equally between them.

"I had on different occasions consulted with both editors and given them to understand, or intended that they should understand, that this arrangement would continue only so long as they continued to conduct their papers properly in accordance with Republican principles."

Within a memory more than usually familiar with the literature of political intimidation, there is no equal of this in straightforwardness. But there is more:

"Thereafter I had occasion to observe that your paper was not in sympathy with the Republican Party. In order that you may understand this fully, I will cite you to the specific instances in which your paper, in my opinion, has not shown itself entitled to present consideration in this matter:

"1. At the time of the hearing of the case against the Washington Water Power Company, the 'Spokesman-Review' published an editorial in which the good faith of Secretary Ballinger, Senator H—, and myself was questioned in connection with that case. This same editorial was copied (verbatim, I believe) by your paper."

In other words, merely to reprint from another paper a comment unfriendly to BALLINGER was to be punished by the withdrawal of patronage. There is light here for many who were puzzled last winter by the attitude of their local papers.

"2. At the time of the contest in the House of Representatives against Speaker Cannon, you published an editorial attacking Cannon and also our representative Hamer."

This refers to the time of the Rules fight last March.

"3. In a recent issue of your paper you published an editorial in which you made a bitter personal attack on Senator HEYBURN.

"4. You have also taken occasion to disparage the candidacy of announced candidates for State offices, without making any specific charges against them, and who may or may not be the candidates of the Republican Party in the coming campaign, but who, if they are, will expect the support of Republican papers.

"The grounds stated constitute, to my mind, sufficient evidence that the Republican Party in this State is not getting the support from your paper that it expects and is entitled to. Your record as a Republican seems never to have been questioned prior to the last State campaign, and I never questioned it until the matter contained in the first 'statement' appeared, which was followed by the matters contained in the second, third, and fourth 'statements.'"

Finally comes the offer of grace:

"The above constitutes the basis of my action in not having recognized your paper as a proper medium for the publication of notices. If, however, in the future conduct of your paper these political acrobatics are eliminated, I will be glad to reconsider the matter and extend to you the full consideration to which you may be entitled.

"Very respectfully,

"W. H. BATTING."

Here, reader, is the spirit and practise of the Interior Department today. Under cover of such secrecy as they can enforce, quietly and

steadily they hand the property which belongs to the people over to the GUGGENHEIMS and all those interests of which the GUGGENHEIMS are typical. They are not chastened nor disturbed by exposure—this letter was written April 18, when the Ballinger investigation had been months under way. GLAVIS is the sort of public servant who is discharged; BATTING is the sort that is kept. The man who ought to discharge BATTING upon the publication of this letter is BALLINGER. Of course, BALLINGER won't. Will TAFT? Or was TAFT's intimate biographer right when he ascribed to the President of the United States this theory of the function of what he calls the post-office subsidy: "It appears to him gross ingratitude for the periodical press to attack the Government which annually contributes millions of dollars to its support"?

Boots and the Millennium

THE SOCIALISTIC PLEA for the abolishment of private property in the common necessities is ingeniously set forth in Mr. H. G. WELLS's "This Misery of Boots." Mr. WELLS views England in terms of boots. There is plenty of good leather in the world, plenty of good and idle workmen, and yet everywhere misshapen, uncomfortable boots. The poor can afford no others. Not even a strong man could be quite heroic or magnanimous or even sane at the moment his boots pinched him, and yet all over England one sees frail, half-grown, overworked girls shuffling along in clumsy, wrenching shoes. Suppose some philanthropist should honestly set about to remedy all this and make good, cheap shoes for everybody. If he went to the Argentine, where leather is plenty, he would find that the cattleman wanted all he could possibly get for his cattle and the steamship carriers all they could get and the owners of factory sites and buildings in England every penny they could squeeze out, and finally, when his really good boots were made, they would cost, actually, something more than the poor could really pay. And Mr. WELLS concludes with a true story of a workman awkwardly trying to cobble his children's ragged shoes, while just across the partition was another workman, an expert bootmaker, out of work and longing for something to do. Now this is an essentially true and disturbing picture, and any one familiar with a great city's ironies will promptly leap to numerous analogies. Innumerable cartoonists have made familiar the boarding-house hall bedroom in which the noble young man pines, separated only by a few cruel bricks from the equally pining—but unknown and undreamed-of—young woman of the adjoining house. Obvious it must be to any one who sees the daily human tide flow and ebb through these channels of brick that there is enough affection and love for all if it could but be better distributed. Yet suppose your philanthropist should try to provide wives for all the empty-hearted bachelors, as he tried to provide boots. Would not landlords, grocers, dressmakers, and so on persist in enforcing their same private and selfish demands? Do we not continually see whole oceans of potential tenderness and help wasted on some foolish poodle, on carriages, clothes, bridge, and what not, merely because some man is rich enough to corner and monopolize their source of supply, while equally deserving others, willing and anxious to work as husbands, must remain unemployed? After all, there is plenty of everything for everybody. The great problem of the complex modern world is that of distribution.

Motors and Money

THE BOSTON "NEWS BUREAU," a financial newspaper, published a statement to the effect that Western and Southwestern bankers "have agreed to lend no money to borrowers who intend to use it to buy motor-cars. In one Kansas City bank are fifty-two real estate mortgages, the money for which went for automobiles." Kansas City resents this statement, and the Kansas City "Star" has searched in vain for the bank with the fifty-two mortgages. On the other hand, newspaper accounts show that in several Southwestern States the local bankers have publicly deplored some such condition. The Oklahoma State Bankers Association passed this resolution:

"Resolved, That the banking fraternity of Oklahoma should use their power and influence to curtail the tendency of the people of the State toward extravagance and speculation in real estate and the prevalent habit of withdrawing the funds they sadly need as capital in their business for investment in motor-cars and gasoline."

In answer to queries sent out by a St. Joseph, Missouri, banker, four hundred and twenty-seven banks in his neighborhood reported that a

total of fifteen million dollars had been spent for motor-cars, and only seventeen banks could report that no money in their territory had gone for this purpose. A municipal bond buyer last month refused to bid on a bond issue offered by a town in Oklahoma, because he said he believed that the town showed it was in a precarious financial condition by having too many motor-cars in proportion to the population. What value to assign to such bits of news it is not easy to say. Certainly, if they indicate that an indiscriminating reaction against the use of motor-cars has begun, there is some cause for regret. There's a good deal to be said on both sides. Undoubtedly, a good many people ride in automobiles, whose financial resources ought to counsel them to remain content with bicycles. And it is pretty clear that a man who buys a motor purely as a matter of pleasure, ought to have the cash in hand first—to buy on credit can be justified only where the machine is to be an aid to business. On the other hand, it is doubtful if any class of men has better justification for buying automobiles than the farmer who has the money. And it is equally doubtful if any other part of the country has had more real service and pleasure from cars than the Southwest. They have been of inestimable value in shortening the distances between farm and farm, and between farm and town. They have given the opportunity for social life to families that used to live in comparative isolation. They have enabled city people to live in country homes, even where no railways were near. These services are not slight nor do they exhaust the list.

Temperance Intemperate

THE TEMPERANCE WAVE which swept over the country a year or two ago is showing occasional and not unexpected recessions. In this letter from an Illinois city an explanation of one such case is attempted:

"All good men, all the women (who could not vote), most of the Sunday-school children, who were fine in the temperance procession—these were on the side of the Drys. Three daily papers, editorially, reportorially, and in display advertising espoused the dry cause. All the churches took an active, and some of them a violent, interest in the campaign. A large amount of money was raised 'to fight the devil with fire.' One man gave \$1,000. The Drys hired the Opera House and every other available hall so that at the last minute the enemy might not steal a march on them. They brought in the best public speakers obtainable, and for weeks kept up a constant hurrah until it seemed as if the election was practically unnecessary.

"Well, during all this time, the Wets said not a word. They had no organ and they wanted none. They had no defense—their business would not warrant defending, so they kept perfectly quiet and sawed wood. It is reported that the brewers and distillers spent \$100,000 where it would do the most good. I can't believe it, but none of their money went for hot air, at any rate. And sure it is, too much talking is worse than wise silence. When some of our best citizens were held up as examples of the worst criminals, because, forsooth, they chanced to manage a hotel and under license conduct their house for the accommodation of the traveling public, sensible people are likely to be disgusted.

"People can be intemperate in more than one way. In my opinion the town went wet because of the intemperate temperance people.

"A second cause was class feeling—rich against poor—those who could afford wine cellars versus the poor 'working man' denied even a glass of beer, etc., etc. Poor argument, but practically effective in swinging votes.

"The experiment of the past two dry years was a wonderful success in a broad sense—the town was almost clear of drunkenness, street-cars ceased to be jag-cars, and the savings banks increased their deposits. Had the fanatics stayed out of the game, the town would have remained dry."

The fight against alcoholic drink has always suffered somewhat from its friends. Such reactions as this are only occasional and temporary. Even this Illinois town went "wet" only after restrictions had been placed on the number and management of saloons, which amounted to a practical reform of conditions of two years ago.

"— And to Obey"

THIS YEAR, AS USUAL, some of the June brides got into the newspapers by refusing to make the verbal promise of obedience "till death us do part," as required by "The Form of Solemnization of Matrimony," specified in The Book of Common Prayer. The full ceremony includes the exaction of a vow to "serve him," likewise, "so long as ye both shall live"; and it furthermore comprises several admonitions quoted from St. PAUL and St. PETER, all to the one effect, wifely subjection. Any other point of view could hardly have been expected from spokesmen of a first-century Oriental community, particularly not from St. PETER, who himself was married, and who would, therefore, probably not have wished to upset an ancient, popular tradition no less convenient—for his sex—than venerable. Despite the Eastern origin of its faith, the Christian world has managed to de-Orientalize itself a good deal in nineteen hundred years, and the flavor of Orientalism, which, quite naturally, attaches to the "Solemnization of Matrimony," is not now entirely to the taste of all Western women—or men. But aren't the fair modern Occidental protestants rather illogical? They refuse to promise "to obey" a man for a single minute, although obedience is purely an act of volition, not requiring the smallest regard or respect for the person obeyed, or even acquaintance with him. On the other hand, the brides find it easy to swear "to love" a man forever, although love is a thing completely beyond control of the will! Deign, if you please, Mesdames les Divorcées and others, to acknowledge that the great fundamental reason of marital discord, infelicity, and wreck is the cessation of that feeling "to

love," whose perpetual continuance it appears so very easy to pledge. Moreover, nobody ever alleges post-nuptial disinclination or even refusal "to obey" as a sufficient provocation for divorce. Of those two covenants, why object to the lightest?

Flies

A FRIENDLY BUT LYNX-EYED READER has been testing the item on "Flies, and How to Abolish Them," in this paper of some weeks ago. More in grief than wrath he says:

"The statement that a spoonful of formalin in a quarter pint of water exposed in an open vessel in a room would kill all the flies does not work out in practise. In fact, a quarter pint of the stuff itself without any water has failed, after three days' trial, to kill even a single fly in a tightly closed room; albeit, the acrid fumes of the 'stuff' render the room uninhabitable to members of the genus 'homo.'"

"P. S.—Just as an experiment, I caught a fly alive and put him in the dope; it was four minutes and twenty seconds by the watch before it killed him, although I kept him submerged. So vale to formalin as a practical fly-killer."

The query at once arises—was that fly drowned or poisoned? The most graceful of modern divers remains under water only three brief moments, and here was a fly whose lung structure sets a new record in submergence. We have no pride of opinion about that fly formula. It is advocated by the American Civic Association, and was formally presented to the public by them. Maybe our correspondent met with a select lot of flies. His flies are of a hardier race than the little molly-coddles of the East and South. There are some flies that nothing will kill. A fistful of blows from Mr. JOHNSON would only give them a slight headache. From a dish of poison they swing aloft as if from a morning bracer. They crawl through lakes of molasses and sticky fly paper with the easy progress of a boy wading through a puddle.

A Good Move in Georgia

A BILL IS TO BE INTRODUCED into the Georgia State Legislature this session by Senator JULIAN B. CURRY, with the intent of making the carrying of concealed weapons a felony. The Atlanta "Constitution," to arm the Senator with statistics and to jab the public conscience into wakefulness, has been taking an odd sort of supplemental census in the jails of the State, with the result of showing, up to the time of this writing, that in one-third of the counties of Georgia there are now pending at least eight hundred and nine indictments which can be blamed on the habit of "pistol-toting." If other States, where the carrying of concealed weapons is not a felony, should take a similar census, they would discover facts just as startling. Indeed, the commendable circumstance in the case of Georgia is that, if anything, the sentiment against carrying revolvers is more vigorous and eloquent there than in half a dozen other States of the West and North, where judicial procedure in this matter is fully as inefficient. The argument the Atlanta "Constitution" is making is unanswerable when it declares: "Had it not been for illegally carried revolvers, the courts of Georgia would not have had to deal with, and the reputation of Georgia would not have been blotted by, at least two-thirds of the murders, manslaughters, felonies, and misdemeanors here reported."

Brotherhood and Religion

THE THREE OBSERVERS quoted below live in Attleboro, Massachusetts; Waynesville, Ohio, and Little Rock, Arkansas. The first notices, in his New England town, that "the largest congregations assemble to hear those sermons that deal with moral, mental, and civic betterment—the church is more active in social improvement than in religious enthusiasm":

"Strange as it may seem, the clergymen of the eight churches that are of sufficient quality or quantity to be reckoned with here are all civic betterment enthusiasts and all men of brains. One is a beekeeper and a student of BROWNING and sociology; another is a Socialist with reservations; a third has been traveling correspondent of the London 'Times'; another missed his calling when he forsook journalism for the ministry, but made a first-class minister just the same; and all are eminently instinct with life. Because of broad experience with life, they are tolerant, and their congregations are tolerant because ours is a prosperous town, and prosperity and religious fanaticism are seldom found together."

The Ohio man, himself a clergyman, believes that "we are entering upon a new civilization very unlike anything the world has ever known:

"The people do not hate each other as they used to. They do not fight over line fences and other things as they once did. They do not want to argue Scripture, politics, or the tariff; neither do they want to fight the Japs or anybody else. They just want a chance to work and make money. They want to play baseball, spin through the country on a motor-car, and fly, and such like. . . . The Church must live in the present. She must preach the gospel of the full dinner-pail, of better civic administration, equal opportunity, brotherhood of man, as well as righteousness and judgment to come. She must cease being a leech and become leaven."

From the Arkansas man's letter we will extract merely two terse sentences:

"Our individual church members are just great comfortable house cats that come into their accustomed corners on a Sabbath day as they have long been habited to do. They must be rubbed the right way or not rubbed at all."

A sense of brotherhood and vague optimism, a disinclination for anything unpleasant mingled with a feeling that everything is somehow "all right," is typical of many to-day. In a really earnest following of CHRIST's second commandment, the first is often almost forgotten.



The Harvard Eight Defeating Yale by Four Lengths on the Thames

On June 30 the Crimson oarsmen rowed away from Yale in all three of the intercollegiate races at New London. Harvard's time for the four-mile Varsity Race was 20 minutes 46 1-2 seconds. Next day Freshmen won by two lengths in 11 minutes 54 1-2 seconds, and the Varsity Four by nearly five lengths in 13 minutes.

What the World Is Doing

A Record of Current Events

The Return of the Native

HARDLY was Mr. Roosevelt settled in Oyster Bay, tugged at by visitors and walled in by piles of friendly letters, than he decided to burst into the New York State fight. Governor Hughes had been laboring woundily to get his Direct Primaries measure jammed through a recalcitrant Legislature. Mr. Roosevelt annexed himself to the fight in a telegram to the State Republican chairman, telling of the letters and words to him from friends throughout the State, urging direct primaries. Next day, June 30, the Assembly at Albany killed the measure, the Cobb-Green compromise bill, by a vote of 80 to 62.

This probably means the end of direct primaries in New York State for one while, at least. Governor Hughes is reported to have abandoned the fight, and with his going to the Supreme Bench no immediate champion is left in sight.

Mr. Roosevelt's summer is busy with his private correspondence, chats with strategic friends, a public talk or two, and contributed editorials. How does he look to-day in a roomful of men? To a stranger from Mars or some country town, the first impression would be of his powerful build. It is almost the deepest chest one remembers to have seen for that height (always excepting Tom Sharkey's). His bull neck, not gross but very masculine, catches the eye after the thick-set frame. He carries a sense of ruddy health with him in his cheeks and in the clarity of his eyes. The instantaneous effect of him on entering the room at a sprint is to set the ether vibrations going at a higher speed. It is like a child splashing his hand in a placid pool and making the waves roll. Where all was quiet before, now every one shares in a high activity. At first it is both startling and antagonizing, but soon you accept the fresh pace.

No man could feel abashed in his presence. Dominant, at times domineering, insistent, aggressive, crude he is, but never supercilious, never "different." He would trouble no set of people anywhere at any time with the hall-marks of caste. He is commonplace average humanity, bone of our bone. Whatever taint of Harvard manner and Dutch ancestry he may have started with has been well purified by the fierce jostle of public life.

In one encounter, as each of the dozen men in the room was presented to him, there was a swift focusing of his mind, a summoning of his social charm, like a kodak camera snapping up human bits. He bore the burden of each conversation in a high, rather thin voice. Talking, energizing, ejaculating, he misses most of the fine points in the man whom he confronts. He takes everything at a rush, "eats 'em alive," and canters on. He had read the men's articles, heard their music, or followed their career, and he proved that he had at least a surface knowledge of their life-specialty. It was a vitalizing performance to watch him stride up to a man, stand strongly on his two legs, concentrate the full powers of his mind on the stranger, release his speech upon

him in little bursts, and then uncouple and charge on to the next. It was like the process of a locomotive in motion coupling with a freight-car at rest on the rails. It bears down swiftly, there is a crunching of the grappling gear, a shrieking of the strained wood and iron, and then the two are one, yoked in amity for fellowship on the journey. Such was he with the strangers in his reach.

The Spenders

A RECORD of how a part of the West is spending its money has been prepared from the results of inquiries sent out by Graham G. Lacey, a banker in St. Joseph, Missouri, and answered by more than six hundred bankers in eastern Kansas, eastern Nebraska, northwest Missouri, and southern Iowa. In answer to the question, "Are the people living within their means, or are they contracting debts for the purchase of luxuries?" the replies were that in farming communities the standard of living was much higher, but the general opinion was that the farmers didn't buy such things as motor-cars without being able to pay for them. A total of fifteen million dollars spent for automobiles was reported by 427 banks, while only seventeen could report that no money had been drawn out for that purpose. From 251 banks eighteen million dollars had gone out for the purchase of land in other sections of the country, 237 reported that a large amount had gone out for that purpose, but could not give an actual estimate. Thirty-three per cent of the replies reported larger deposits than a year ago, fifty-three per cent reported smaller, and eight per cent "about the same." Fifty-one per cent reported that the banks were carrying more real estate loans for customers than a year ago, twenty-seven per cent reported "less," and twenty-two per cent "about the same as last year." Mr. Lacey says that his questions have discovered that country bankers "have begun to put a curbing hand upon land speculation and other extravagance." They are making careful inquiry in many cases to find how the money is to be spent, and speculators are being barred.

Chronic Overwork

ANOTHER investigating body has been at work on Charles M. Schwab's Bethlehem Steel Company, and has brought back a dolorous report. Competent men were on the commission which reported: such men as Paul U. Kellogg, who directed the Pittsburgh Survey. The work at Bethlehem was done by the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Some of the points attacked by the commission are the seven-day week, which applies to twenty-eight per cent of the men regularly, the twelve-hour day, the rates of wages, and the attitude of the clergymen of Bethlehem in some of their ways of favoring the corporation.

Just before the strike 4,725 men, or 51 per cent of all the employees, worked twelve hours a day. Wages, the committee says, averaged less than 18

cents an hour for 61 per cent of the 9,184 employees, or \$2.16 for a twelve-hour day. Of the balance 31.9 per cent earned less than 14 cents an hour, or less than \$1.68 for a twelve-hour day.

The High Cost of Living

THE tariff has been honorably exonerated from blame for causing high prices. The whitewashing was done by the Senate committee appointed to investigate the increased cost of living. The majority of the committee, headed by Senator Lodge, dismisses the tariff as not germane to the discussion. The chief blame is placed on the increased cost of farm products and the increased demand for farm products and food supplies in the United States.

The committee investigated the tariff, combinations and associations, the gold supply, the labor unions, cost of distribution, cold storage, sanitary and other regulations, overcapitalization, immigration, higher standard of living, and freight rates on the commodities of life.

The report says the cost of production of farm products has risen rapidly during the last ten years. Wages of regular farmhands have increased from 45 to 75 per cent during the period from 1900 to 1910. Farm lands have practically doubled in value. Farm implements and supplies have increased from 7 to 30 per cent. Practically all kinds of supplies except binder twine show an increase. Witnesses before the committee declared that farm operations had been conducted at a loss or, at best, with only a very slight margin of profit for several years.

Smiting Lodge

BUTLER AMES, member of Congress from the Massachusetts District, has declared himself as candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Henry Cabot Lodge. He says that Lodge's orders have advanced "the selfish financial schemes of the large railroads, banking, and manufacturing interests he serves in the halls of Congress as well as in the Massachusetts Legislature."

He says that the public state of mind has long since been outraged by the Senator's political manipulations. He speaks of Lodge's service in the Senate as "cringing."

A Loss by Climate

SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE has resigned from the directorship of the Metropolitan Art Museum in New York after five years of brilliant service. His health does not longer permit of continued residence in the States. The trustees of the Museum will continue his full salary of \$15,000 for one year. He will then receive a salary of \$5,000 a year, and will be honorary European correspondent of the Museum.

It was due to John Pierpont Morgan's tact and persistence that Sir Purdon resigned his position as director of the South Kensington Museum in London to take charge of the Metropolitan in New York.

What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events



In Honor of Edward Everett Hale

The national memorial to the distinguished minister and writer, proposed for Copley Square, in Boston

Views of a Spectator

MR. HEARST has given a sprightly European interview to the "World" newspaper of New York. His highly-phrased cable summaries of political candidates are worth reproducing. He deals with such more or less promising fall offerings for the Governorship of New York as Mayor Gaynor of New York City, Tom Osborne, head of some of the State Democracy, Collector Loeb of the Port of New York. Then he lightly turns him to the figures of Mr. Taft and Colonel Roosevelt.

Of the Democratic Party Mr. Hearst says that it is at sea in the South, on the rocks in the West, and stuck fast in the Tammany mud in the State of New York.

He called Mr. Taft the Louis XVI of American

politics. "Himself an amiable, sincere, and well-intentioned gentleman, he is paying for the omissions and commissions, the excesses, deficiencies, and the absurdities of his predecessors."

He said that Mr. Roosevelt had unloaded upon Mr. Taft the accumulated inefficiencies of his two empty terms. He predicted that in the end Mr. Roosevelt will become openly an extreme conservative.

Of Mr. Gaynor he said he is "an old man, long past his period of real political usefulness or campaign effectiveness."

He said if he had the job of general manager of the Democracy, he would discard the Hills and the Murphys and the Herricks and the Sheehans, who know all about controlling primaries and nothing about winning elections.

"On St. Crispin's Day, when we see the groundhog's shadow, we know that another period of storm and gloom must elapse before the genial and grateful spring at last appears. And in campaign times, when the Democracy sees the dismal shadows of the Murphys, the Hills, the Herricks, and the Sheehans, it realizes that another period of defeat and disaster must ensue before the sunshine of success shall warm the party and restore it."

"Heaven deliver the young Democracy from the Hills, the Murphys, the Herricks, and the Sheehans, that old guard which never dies and always surrenders."

Mr. Loeb, who was once secretary to Mr. Roosevelt, he said was the kind of man whom the Republicans must nominate for Governor in order to have a chance of success in New York State.

"Mr. Loeb has conducted a spectacularly honest administration of the Custom House. He has shown no discrimination between rich and poor offenders. He has, furthermore, vigorously exposed the Sugar Trust thieves, and he shares with Taft the credit for the conviction of those scoundrels whom the Roosevelt Administration had the astounding hardihood to absolve and protect. He is enough better than his party to make the public forget some part of the odious record of the Republican Party in the State Legislature."

The Church in Our Town of New York

MORE than a few of the submitted manuscripts in the "Church in Our Town" contest held that a signal weakness of the modern church was its economic dependence. Sometimes the point was made that its sympathies were temperamentally upper-class. Other contributors maintained that the men backing the church were so financially powerful as to dominate the opinions held by their appointees, the clergy. The minister, being dependent on his

membership for position and salary, is forced to shape his utterances and activities to their liking—this was the charge made by several contestants.

A vivid illustration of conservatism on the part of the backers of the modern church was that given by the act of the vestry in the Church of the Ascension of New York City in discharging Alexander Irvine after three years of successful preaching. Mr. Irvine is a Socialist, and calls himself a "Christian Socialist." He had preached from the church pulpit on Sunday evenings, and had conducted an after-meeting of "experience" and inquiry where men of many beliefs and no belief were present and at times vociferous.

The vestry had come to feel that Mr. Irvine was too radical, and his meetings conducive to too much publicity for further fellowship. The tie was severed on June 26.

The Perennial Diaz

WITH the inevitability of fate itself, President Diaz was triumphantly reelected head of the Mexican Republic on June 26. Ramon Corral was reelected Vice-President. Eight hundred electors were chosen in Mexico City, of whom only four are of the Anti-Reelectionists. The Anti-Reelectionist ticket, headed by Francisco I. Madero, now under arrest in San Luis Potosi, received about two per cent of the vote cast in Mexico City.

Thirty-four years of ruling by Porfirio Diaz have left their marks on the man and on Mexico. Each year the murmuring against his alleged tyranny grows a little louder, and his physical powers grow a little weaker.

Free Speech on a Battlefield

IT IS reported that Colonel Roosevelt's first political speech since the return from Africa and Europe is to be made at Osawatomie, Kansas, August 22. Certainly, that would be an appropriate place and a dramatic time for a declaration of insurgency. The occasion is the day of the presentation of the John Brown battlefield of twenty-two acres to Kansas for a State park. Colonel Roosevelt may perceive that both his subject and his audience that day will be insurgents. After the receptions he has been given at the hands of ostentatious monarchs, Colonel Roosevelt is to find himself once more in a thoroughly democratic community in Osawatomie. He is to speak from a temporary platform on a hillside overlooking a cow pasture, to ride in what Kansas calls a "low-necked hack," and dine on fried chicken, country style, and iced watermelon. Of course there may be a welcome arch. But the real spirit of the occasion will be found in Osawat-



The First Passenger Flight of the "Deutschland"

On June 22, the great dirigible made a journey of three hundred miles from Friedrichshafen to Düsseldorf, Germany, carrying twenty passengers. The distance was covered in nine hours. In the photograph at the left the passengers are seen going aboard the "Deutschland"; and to the right is the interior of the cabin showing sixteen air-travelers. The cabin was finished in mahogany, and the floor richly carpeted, while a steward was on hand to serve a buffet luncheon on call.

What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events

omic's invitation to the surrounding country to eat picnic dinners on the town's front lawns and contribute all the sunflowers possible for decorations.

A Wise Archbishop

ARCHBISHOP JOSEPH RENE VILATTE, head of the three million communicants of the Orthodox Catholic or "Greek" Church in America, has bought fifty thousand acres of irrigated land at Candelaria, Mexico, near El Paso, and there will draw seven thousand emigrant families this year from the cities "back to the soil." He says he has no idea in his head—nor has he ever heard of one—which is nearer the "ideal life" than the simple plan of a farm colony—each man to have a little ground and make his living in the open air. As for laws, they shall be those of the country, and the language the language of the country, and the schools the public schools. He even welcomes other religious denominations—"they shall keep us from becoming bigots," he says. The plan is the outgrowth of the observations the Archbishop has made among his communicants in American cities. He says his people come to America with beautiful visions before their eyes and then have to live in "modern Babylons," often shining shoes, sweeping the streets, or doing the most poorly paid of all manual labor to make even a scant living. All this will be changed, he says, when they receive a chance on a farm.

White Slavery

THE Grand Jury, headed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., which has been investigating the "white slave" trade, has turned in its presentment. "We have found no evidence of the existence in the County of New York of any organization or organizations, incorporated or otherwise, engaged as such in the traffic in women for immoral purposes, nor have we found evidence of an organized traffic in women for immoral purposes."

They found that a trafficking in women does exist and is carried on by individuals acting for their own individual benefit, and that these persons are known to each other and are more or less informally associated.

The presentment is strong reinforcement and corroboration to the report of George J. Kneeland on the Social Evil which we reviewed in the issue of July 2. The same commission idea is advocated. The recommendation of Rockefeller's jury is that a commission be appointed by the Mayor to make a careful study of the laws relating to and the methods of dealing with the social evil in the leading cities of this country and of Europe, with a

view to devising the most effective means of minimizing the evil in this city.

The agitation began in two reports. One was the publication of the work of the National Commission on Immigration. The other was an article in "McClure's Magazine" by George Kibbe Turner, in which the implication was of a wholesale trafficking in women, definitely organized and politically protected, with New York for international headquarters, with clearing houses, markets, dealers, and wholesalers.

Essentially the article was a true picture of life in the underworld, and no distaste for heightened color and evangelistic fervor should divert attention from the present tragic situation. Intelligent citizens are agreed on certain remedial measures.

Successes of the Y. W. C. A.

ST. LOUIS set itself the task of raising \$500,000 for a new Young Women's Christian Association building. By the middle of June the fund had passed that mark. Three months had been spent in preliminary work, subdividing the city, card-cataloguing, organizing the young women into teams, etc., and during the twenty days' campaign in May practically every citizen in St. Louis was approached. The Business Women's Team alone brought in \$50,000. A \$100,000 lot was presented by the thirty directors of the St. Louis Union Trust Company. President Taft opened the downtown campaign headquarters and was one of the first to wear the campaign button.

In May the Youngstown, Ohio, Young Women's Christian Association set its goal at \$150,000 in twelve days, and such was the enthusiasm of the whole city that at the end of the sixth day \$181,057 had been secured. There were 9,000 contributors; the population of the city is only 75,000, and 60 per cent is foreign. At least 5,000 contributors came from the shops, where the men gave for themselves and then a quarter perhaps for each of the little girls in the family.

During June also the women of Colorado Springs have raised \$65,000 for a new Association building. Eight Associations had campaigns in the six months, January-June, 1910, raising \$951,580. Fifty-two new Young Women's Christian Association buildings have been erected since January, 1907. Pittsburg heads the list with its structure of \$375,000. Cleveland follows a close second at \$350,000. Los Angeles expended \$250,000 on its new property. The Association at St. Paul is now erecting a \$300,000 building which will be dedicated this fall. Charlotte, Topeka, Wilkes-Barre, and Nashville are also in



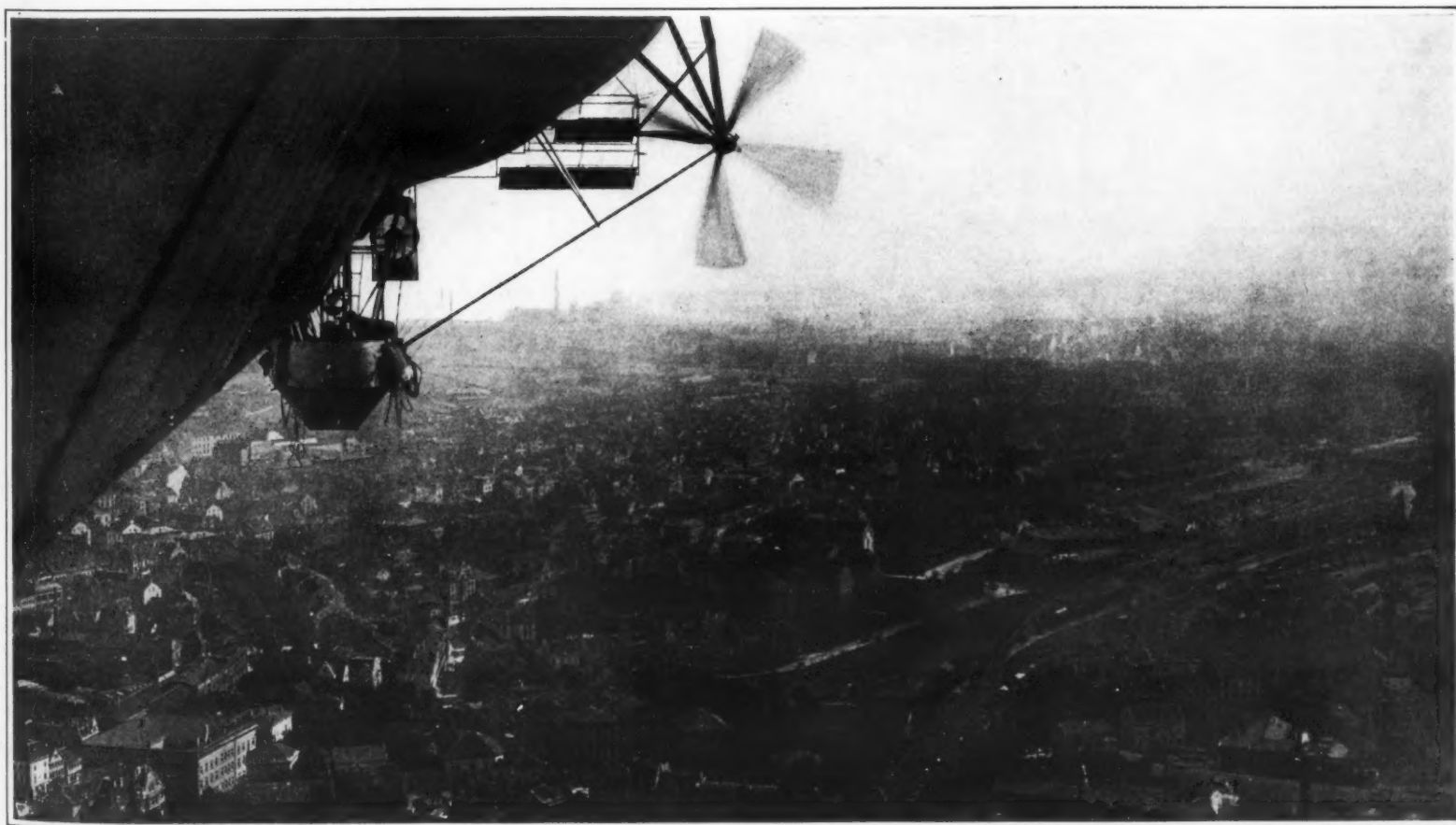
Melville W. Fuller

The late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States who died at Sorrento, Maine, on July 4

process of building. The Young Women's Christian Association at Newark has money in hand for a new building and is working on plans. Kansas City also is ready to build, having raised over \$300,000.

Swimming in the Public Schools

ELLA FLAGG YOUNG, Superintendent of Schools in Chicago, has accepted the use from a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of its natatorium. Children of the neighboring schools will be able to cool off during the summer days, and also to receive instruction in swimming. Also, a swimming pool is included in the plans for the new gymnasium at the Chicago Teachers' College, with the intention of teaching prospective teachers how to swim.



Count Zeppelin's Passenger-Airship Passing Over Düsseldorf

The "Deutschland" flew above Stuttgart, Mannheim, and Cologne, on the way to Düsseldorf. After a short journey, two days later, in the neighborhood of Düsseldorf, the dirigible, on June 30, rose for the return trip. She was carrying on this journey thirty-two persons, a number of whom were newspaper correspondents. She became unmanageable in a wind-storm, and finally landed a wreck among the trees of the Teutoburgian Forest. All the passengers and crew escaped from injury.

What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events

New Treatment for Drowning

THIS is the season when the sea obtains most of its annual grist of victims. Of special timeliness, therefore, are some rather novel suggestions regarding the best methods of resuscitating the victims of drowning accidents "from the surgeon in charge of the British Royal Mission" to deep-sea fishermen. By virtue of his position this doctor has had unusual opportunities for studying the pathology of drowning, and his views deserve particular consideration. He says:

"Apart from sequelæ (after effects), death from drowning appears to be due to (1) asphyxia, from the mechanical action of the water entering and blocking the air passages, and (2) shock from sudden and prolonged immersion. These may be combined, but in most cases one or the other is the prominent symptom."

In the first class of cases, says Dr. Barnes, when any considerable quantity of water has entered the bronchial tubes, there is little hope of recovery unless it is promptly expelled. The presence of such a condition is usually indicated by the continued expulsion of froth from the mouth during attempts at artificial respiration. If the mouth and pharynx have been well wiped out, such a symptom is of grave import.

The cases of chief interest and promise, however, are those in which shock is the prominent symptom. Among these, says Dr. Barnes, are most of the victims there is any prospect of saving. The symptoms are unconsciousness, feeble or intermittent pulse, and weak or absent respiration. In such cases, after the mouth and pharynx have once been wiped out, no more froth appears, as a rule. In addition to the application of artificial respiration, such cases should be treated, according to Dr. Barnes, as follows:

"Having started an assistant at artificial respiration, I firmly bandage the legs from the feet upward. A roller towel is then passed round the patient's abdomen, the two ends crossing in front. One assistant is told off to each of these ends. As the arms are brought down to the chest in the respiratory movements of artificial respiration (Silvester's method), these two assistants, grasping the towel ends firmly with their right hands, pull them, at the same time making pressure on the abdomen with their left hands. . . my idea is that this acts beneficially in two ways: (1) it assists by pressing up the diaphragm to more completely empty the chest with expiration; and (2) it squeezes some of the excess of blood from the abdominal cavity."

Efforts should also be made to relieve the congestion of blood in the abdominal regions and to force it to the brain, where it is urgently needed, by placing the victim with his head lower than his feet. Dr. Barnes recommends the use of hypodermics of ether and strychnin, and thinks adrenalin chlorid may also be useful. The number of assistants required for the above procedures may seem at first to render them somewhat impracticable, but, as the doctor says, the methods are so simple that any one can perform them, and there is usually no lack of volunteer lay help at hand in such cases.

Foreign Items

YET again, after many mishaps, Count Zeppelin's airship was wrecked by a gale on June 28. Thirty-three persons were on board. They escaped down a rope ladder from the tree-tops. The airship was the dirigible passenger balloon Deutschland, greatest of all the Count's aerial fleet.

The bitter anti-papal oath of coronation, which Kings of England have sworn since 1689, will soon be

abolished by law. Mr. Asquith has introduced a bill altering this declaration, in which the Roman Catholic Church was directly and maliciously attacked.

A Compromise Woman Suffrage bill has been introduced in Commons by a Radical member. It gives votes for Parliament to such women as already have the right to vote in municipal elections.

Academic Ward Politics

THE University of Rochester has established a department of citizenship through which the young men in the university will receive an opportunity of learning the methods of popular government as they exist to-day, even down to the last

Finally he permitted himself to be locked up with the drunks and disorderlies. That was fourteen months ago, and since then he has made it his career to tramp through the country and see how the great cities would treat a poverty-stricken laborer. Mayors, city officials, secretaries of charity institutions are taking counsel with him, once they learn how simple and sincere the man is, and how much he wishes to help that portion of humanity which Victor Hugo christened "Les Misérables." In fact, it was from Jean Valjean that Brown took his original inspiration.

He desires clean, well-run, humane municipal lodging-houses, where the homeless man shall be studied from the standpoint of the individual. He is an advocate of labor colonies—country farms, where the unemployed and vagabond elements may find themselves and fit back into the normal structure of things.

Loan Sharks

MISSOURI Shylocks have been grievously dismayed by a decision of the State Supreme Court declaring the new garnishment law to be sound and constitutional. "Loan sharks" and one class of collection agency will be put out of business for a time unless some genius finds how to circumvent the law. Two points are made particularly emphatic in the decision: (1) In the case of heads of families, no garnishment can be brought for more than ten per cent of the last month's wages of the employee. (2) In the case of railroad employees, no proceedings can be brought unless the debt is greater than \$200. Then the collector must bring suit and obtain a judgment before he can attach the debtor's wages.

The Budget

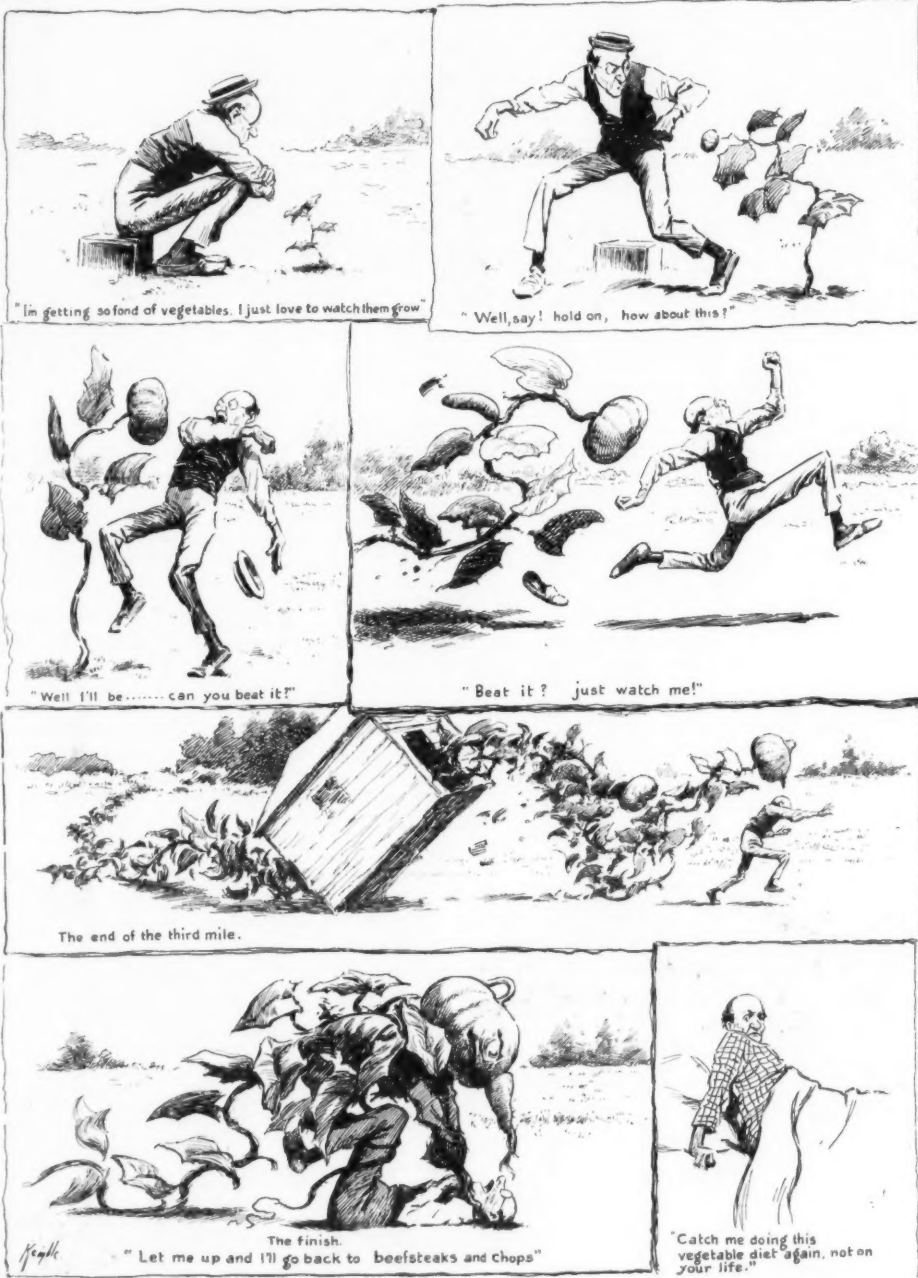
THE new Budget is in. David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced it to Commons on June 30. The duty on spirits is retained. This will make some hard political sledding for the Government, as there was murmuring from some of the Irish Nationalists last year because of the duty on spirits. Last year's final accounting showed a loss of \$7,000,000 in these duties. But the Chancellor averred that the decrease of 10,000,000 gallons in the consumption of spirits was a great gain to the real wealth of the community.

The notable and debatable features of the previous Budget are retained, and there will be a heated autumn fight on each of the items. The expenditures for the next fiscal year are estimated as close to the billion-dollar mark. Of course the main fight will deal with the veto power of the House of Lords. With the King's death becoming a more distant date, the battle for and against curbing the Lords is being renewed with rather increased bitterness.

A Tragic Scarecrow

THE Japan "Times" has published a sort of Korean number, full of choice and instructive items on the succulent bone of contention. In the matter of smallpox and vaccination, the paper states that the Koreans are still so ignorant of vaccination that some of them often use the corpse of a child which has died of smallpox as a charm against the spread of the disease, hanging the corpse on a tree at the entrance of a village, or on the city wall.

Korean women, being still governed by the old canon of not sitting together with a man or boy after the age of seven, escape vaccination when conducted by male operators. The Sanitary Bureau is therefore training female vaccinators, so that Korean girls and women will henceforth be vaccinated by female operators.



Professor Jinks swears off on meat and attempts to reduce his living expenses with a garden diet

detail of ward politics. The man who has been called to the head of the department is Howard T. Mosher. Mr. Mosher was the chairman of the Democratic Committee and directed the fight which landed Havens in Congress and beat out Boss Aldridge last spring. Mr. Mosher was instructor in Union College before he took up the practise of law in Rochester.

A Rich Tramp

THERE is a well-to-do citizen of Denver who is on an interesting quest. His name is Edwin A. Brown. He believes in the homeless man, the tramp, the Bowery bum, the down-and-out. He has been sleeping around in various cities, testing the accommodations and treatment which are given to the unfortunate. He believes that the world makes a mistake in treating homeless men as criminals.

His first-hand experience of conditions in the underworld began when he set out in Denver to see if he could get a free bed for the night. The charity organizations turned him toward the jail.

The Charms of Alaska

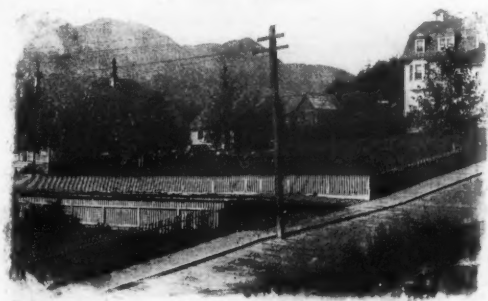
Mistaken Ideas About Climate—Natural Advantages—Self-Government—Future Greatness

DON'T locate anywhere where you can't see the mast of a ship" was the injunction once laid upon a youngster from the East who was seeking a location in the West. It was uttered by a disgruntled Westerner who, as his fortunes waxed and waned, had moved from one inland town to another. The aphorism contained much of wisdom, but in its inferences it was not altogether just. Many men have won fortunes in Denver, Salt Lake, Butte, Helena, and Spokane. There was sense, nevertheless, in the advice of the frazzled fortune-seeker.

It was winter when the writer saw Seattle. Within a few miles of the city the train was held up by some slight accident to the gear. The passengers detained to limber themselves. In the distance lay the far-stretching waters of Puget Sound. All around was the most picturesque verdure—the green that so attracts us in the East in the late spring and early summer. The haze of an Indian summer lay over all. The air seemed to calm, while it toned, every fiber of the human system. This was midwinter at the most northern port of importance on the Pacific Coast—within a few miles of the Canadian line. The climate of the West coast is to the visitor always surprising in its softness and charm. The summer climate of Seattle has a touch of dreamy Japan. Its winters never actually demand a top-coat. Its parks are green and flowered all the year round. Its shopping districts are patronized most largely on those drizzling "winter" days when the Japan current is straining warm water as through a superfine sieve and dripping it down upon the denizens of the north coast. Then is when the Seattleite feels physically at his best. There is something soothing and tonic in it all.

A City of Wealth and Wonder

SEATTLE sprang up as some magic thing from out the embrace of the sea. It had its ups and downs, its swelling and its flapping sails, until the discovery of gold in Alaska. Then its troubling ceased, and its weary fortunes were at rest. Millionaires were made, not in a night, but yet in a month. No one can look around Seattle and not marvel at the riches of Alaska which have practically made this city of wonder and wealth. The adversity of those



A lawn at Juneau, Alaska

former days before Alaska was opened up was best described by the late Congressman Cushman of Tacoma. He said that the people of the Puget Sound country went down to the shore when the tide went out to gather clams to feed their hungry stomachs. When the tide fell, their stomachs rose; when the tide rose, their stomachs fell. Like much of all humor, it was based on actual experience. During those trying times one now prosperous Seattle lawyer walked home each night, a distance of two miles, that he might save his nickel wherewith to bring home a loaf of bread.

Prejudice Based on Misinformation

IN THE West there is that buoyancy of spirit which is part of the experience of all empire-building. The activities that are incident to the building up of new and modern cities—the uncovering of the fresh wealth of soil and mountain—react upon the mental attitude and stimulate not only the imagination, but the physical forces of life. They bring with them that inspiring humor which is ready to attack what would be impossible problems in the staid life of a nation. It is this spirit which in large part makes Seattle attractive to most common mortals. It is the spirit which in a real estate barter will seek to make one believe that the soot blowing out of chimneys is snow falling on the ground.

The country for years has been misinformed regarding Alaska. This misinformation has created

By C. P. CONNOLLY

a prejudice which is hard to overcome. Many people in Seattle and Alaska believe that the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate has for selfish reasons fostered this prejudice. New York, Boston, and London capital shakes its head at Alaska. It is not only chary of its primitiveness, but it looks upon Alaska



A field of poppies at Skagway, Alaska

as the satrapy and the prize of the Morgans and Guggenheims. It may surprise many to learn that much of Alaska has a good climate and a productive soil. The climate of the southern section is, of course, entirely different from the climate of the Arctic Circle. In the southwestern part of Alaska, on the western slope of the Alaskan range, the climate is much similar to the climate of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and New York.

The climate of Alaska is severe in winter time in the interior, but the people are prepared for it, as they are in Minnesota and North Dakota. It is not more severe than it is in northern Europe. The thermometer is a deceptive thing in dry latitudes. One Alaskan was cached away in one of New York's big hotels last week. His medicine chest was filled with cough mixtures. He had traveled all over the frozen wastes of northern Alaska and never had a cold.

Along the southeastern coast of Alaska the climate is moderate but rainy. Central Alaska will be the great agricultural country. Even as far north as Fairbanks they have now splendid gardens and crops. Some are making money farming.

Alaska the Permanent

THE time has not arrived, and will not arrive for many years, when Alaska can be said to be an agricultural country in the sense that it will produce for export. But the development of mining and the fisheries will afford agricultural products a local market for years to come.

There are two classes of people in Alaska—those who have taken their families there, permanent residents who have established churches, fraternal societies and schools, and who conduct the municipal affairs of eleven incorporated towns. Their municipal affairs are well and economically managed, and their schools are as good as those of any new community—and that is often better than those of older communities. These people look upon Alaska as their home. They feel they are entitled to the same right of home government as every other territorial government under American rule. The other class are those who do not live permanently in Alaska, but who are exploiting the country for their profit. They believe they can better exploit it by a coterie of office-holders whose appointments they can dictate from Washington. For ten years practically every political convention that has been held in Alaska, of either party, has incorporated in its platform a demand for home rule. President Roosevelt favored it. President Taft has opposed it. On the President's recent visit to Seattle not a single hand-clap greeted his announcement of a proposed appointive commission for the government of Alaska. Almost at the same hour that President Taft was thus defining his Alaskan policy, a cablegram was sent him from Alaska, signed by twelve newspaper editors and six mayors of Alaska towns, urging him to recommend in his forthcoming message to Congress an elective Legislature for Alaska. The Alaskans rightfully fear the appointment of rulers picked for them in Washington. They are already heartily tired of those that have been sent from there. They elected Delegate Wickersham to present their views. His voice is drowned by a chorus of Guggenheim claquers. Public servants who have been stationed in Alaska, and who have favored the

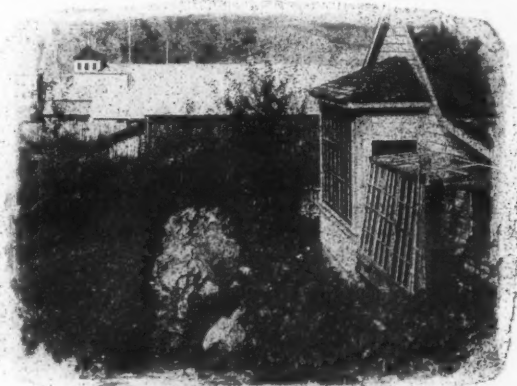
Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate in various ways, have been rewarded with permanent employment by the syndicate. One former Government official in Alaska is now treasurer of the Morgan syndicate.

President Taft gives as one reason for an appointive legislative commission the charge that the population is transient—that they go up to Alaska in summer and come down in winter. The records of the transportation companies will show that not more than ten per cent of the Alaska people come out in any one year—exclusive of the Chinese fisherman. The truth is, the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate wants to gouge the mines and loot the fisheries of Alaska without bearing its just share of taxation. The people of Alaska are amply able to maintain their own government, and they want the privilege.

Maintaining the Guggenheim Rule

THE Guggenheims have now a small army of men throughout Alaska watching the encroachment of independent capital. But it is not this that is feared by the Alaskans so much as the control of judicial and land office appointments. The Guggenheims have recently had one of their attorneys appointed judge in the land district where the Cunningham claims are located. If there should be a suit over those claims the Guggenheims will be fortified. When the first gold excitement was on in Alaska you could not often record a location notice without letting the public recorder share in your mine. It is this tribute in another and larger form that the people of Alaska fear they may have to pay to the Guggenheims. Already they control the transportation systems between Seattle and Alaska. M. F. Stewart, in a statement on April 5, 1908, before the Committee on Territories, said that the Guggenheim interests held such an oppressive monopoly over all steamship lines, wharves, terminal grounds, and rights of way in Alaska that it was impossible for independent capital to enter the country. They sometimes take desperate means to intimidate independent capital. Five men were shot down from ambush in the Keystone Cañon while surveying a right of way for the Home Railway. One of them was killed, and the leader of the Guggenheim forces was convicted of the crime. Tacoma and Seattle merchants who had obligated themselves to finance the Home Railway and its projects withdrew from the contract, and gave as their reason fear of the financial power of the Guggenheims. By means of the equitable doctrine, so called, which has grown up in our judicial system, mining cases are so framed as to be tried without jury—and all human experience shows that in isolated communities, controlled by concentrated capital, judges will succumb to powerful influences. Many men have gone into such countries with high aspirations for justice and right. They have generally failed. That is the history of the Comstock in Nevada, where an entire court was forced to resign in one day. It was, in a lesser degree, what happened in the mining regions of Colorado and of Montana. In California eight million acres of notoriously fraudulent public land entries were confirmed by judicial decree. Justice is too often approachable when the stakes are heavy.

Alaska investments seem to have been always a tempting bait for politicians. Senator Chauncey M. Depew was once president of a steam snow-plow and



A kitchen garden at Dawson

railroad company in Alaska. Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania has also taken out investments there. Congressman Sulzer of New York is interested in Alaska, as are many of the leading politicians of the country. The town of Fairbanks was named after the former Vice-President of the United States.



The Church in Our Town

HERE is the second batch of "Church in Our Town" winners, of which the first set was given in COLLIER'S for July 2. The contest was suggested by the letter of a New England clergyman published in the weekly for April 9. From time to time through the summer we shall publish other letters on the Church in Our Town.

One of the three manuscripts in the present issue is a frank, sincere plea for the good old-fashioned sort of worship, where the brotherhood-of-man idea did not obscure the Fatherhood of God. Another tells in Walt Mason's style of verse how Pastor Brown, the orthodox, simple divine of former days, did better by his community than the modern practitioners of all sorts of pulpit discussions. Then the third of this week's offering writes of a creedless church, worshipping in simple freedom with most of the former sacred paraphernalia discarded.

Pastor Brown and Some Others

WAY back some few short years or so, when we old folks to church would go, we'd listen to the parson's text, his words on this world and the next, and join him in his fervent prayer for grace for all who worshiped there; we'd sing the hymns with glad-some voice which bid the sinner's hope rejoice, and harken to the cheerful call: "Salvation—yea, for one and all." We felt we were not lifeless clods and knelt within no house but God's. This was the time when Pastor Brown ruled o'er the church in our town.

Ere long, alas! there came to be a change when we got churches three, and folks commenced to wander where the service wore another air. Some found the new man so refined, and such a high esthetic mind! And other some did further stray from Pastor Brown's old flock away, to one where sermons were not strained with Scripture, but they entertained.

Bidding for Novelty

OTHERS still sought out a fold with one whose unctuous accents rolled on themes which make the godly fear, but better if not mentioned here. This was the cause why Pastor Brown forsook his charge in our town. Left to themselves, the other three each made a bid for novelty. One spoke of lands where he had been; one preached the value of hygiene; the third the other two to vex preached upon: "Problems of the Sex." Filled with a vague and queer unrest, and much upset and sore distress, their members, by these themes perplexed, wonder'd whate'er was coming next. They marveled much at all they heard, but thought the pastors were absurd—the people, thirsting for the Word, everything heard of but the Lord—who, far above, in grief looked down upon the church in our town.

Opinions, that this state of things soon to a thinking people brings, loudly and roundly were expressed, as might have easily been guessed. The pastors found that people's lives hung not on "Salaries for Wives," "My recent visit to Belgrade," or "Why should working men be paid?" Orations which they thought sufficed to oust from church the words of Christ, and burning sentences of Paul, they found would never do at all. The people with one accent cried: "Why, we can hear all this outside!"

Time passed; another change was seen—one church now stinks of gasoline, and shelters forty autocars, where chauffeurs lounge and smoke cigars, and while their waiting hours away with ribald tales the livelong day. Another church of theirs, I know, is now a moving-picture show of signs of worship all bereft (its grand old organ all that's left);—frail females caper o'er the place, with front of brass and smiling face, where once was broke the precious food—where once the holy altar stood! I know not, but have only heard, what closed the other church—the third. But for the last I fear the worst—its congregation has dispersed—perhaps it later on may bloom into a pool and billiard room. So, where one church there used to be in our town, we next had three; the three that flourished now are gone; where once were three there now is none. And so, Dear COLLIER'S, this is why at night I often heave a sigh

and long for dear old Pastor Brown, and his Christian church in our town. . . . P. T. MONAHAN.

A Plea for Worship

WHAT is the trouble with our church? The particular church to which I refer is the best housed, the largest, and probably the most influential Protestant church in town. Its services are attractive and well attended. It seems prosperous and successful.

If I should have the hardihood to ask this question of our minister, I fancy that he would answer (perhaps with a meaning glance at me): "The trouble with our church is that the men don't give it their loyal and whole-hearted support." The effectiveness as well as the justice of such a retort might discourage me from pursuing the topic; but if I were still undaunted I should reply: "Pardon me, you have pointed out a symptom rather than diagnosed the disease. In my opinion the real trouble is that you preach too much about the brotherhood of man and too little about the fatherhood of God."

It seems to me that not only our church, but most Protestant churches to-day, are involved in precisely this error of misplaced emphasis. The brotherhood of man is a noble and a Christian ideal; but it can be attained only through a realization of that great truth to which it is a corollary—the greatest truth of all—the fatherhood of God. Jesus made this plain when he said, in answer to the lawyer's question: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." (Matt. 22, 37-39.)

The older conception of religion as a sort of passport to eternal bliss in a world to come, rightly seems to us an ignoble one. But if the religion of our fathers concerned itself too exclusively with the hereafter, is not our religion in danger of becoming so preoccupied with the here and now as to lose the "Spirit that quickeneth" and shrivel into mere "morality touched by emotion?"

The modern church is a complex organization. While this is more especially true of the large city churches, even the smaller churches have their subsidiary interests. These interests are usually praiseworthy and sometimes, in the cities, where the problems of life are urgent and the opportunities for social service great, they are a strong force for good. At the same time, whether they are social in the broader or merely in the narrower sense of the word, it is often forgotten that, after all, such interests are subsidiary to the great *raison d'être* of the church's existence—the worship of God.

If this is true, the fault would seem to lie with the ministry. In their eagerness to make the church a powerful force for civic and social virtue they appear to lose sight of the fact that it should be first of all an oasis of the spiritual life.

ELBERT H. DWINELL.

Montpelier, Vt.

A Free Religion and Undefined

OURS is a mixed community of a number of different races. Formerly there were many churches of as many distinct beliefs. But time and intelligence and discoveries of modern science have made great changes. Now we are all united into one church body and we have but one meeting house. We do not call this a place of worship. We do not pretend to worship in this structure made by our own hands. We worship God out under his own blue sky and the stars by night.

Membership in our church is obtained by being born or living in our town. Citizenship constitutes church membership. There is no written creed or articles of faith. We can not know, therefore how can we say we believe this or that, and a man's own soul is his own best guide of conduct. Religion is a thing between a man's soul and his God. To keep his soul alive, to keep one conscious of his soul, is the

whole reason and aim of our church. We are willing to let the vexed questions of creation, that by different unwarranted and changing answers has split the great church of God into so many fragments, go unanswered. Were we even to be told they would be things unthinkable with these minds.

But there are a few ideas connected with belief in God; in Jesus Christ, in other religious leaders and man and his destiny that we hold in common, and which binds us together in a loose organism. They are those, it seems reasonable to us to suppose, that sooner or later the whole world will share in: that the Creator of the universe is love; that God from the beginning revealed himself to the hearts of men, and more fully through great religious leaders we call prophets; that which we call the material world down to the smallest blade of grass speaks to us of God; that the pure in heart recognize these manifestations.

About our church edifice there was some discussion at first. There were some that pointed to the immense wealth locked up in church buildings and the consequent loss to communities to have all this money kept out of circulation, to remain non-producing. But it was finally decided that there could be no better expenditure for part of the wealth of our town than in a magnificent church building. The sale price for the former Protestant and Catholic churches and chapels, Jewish synagogues, Hindu temples, and Chinese Joss houses was all used to construct our common Meeting House. An immense edifice like a great and beautiful cathedral was erected on a commanding site in the very middle of the city, for the consensus was that man has need of that which through the eye speaks to the mind, and a constant reminder of spiritual things by the very bulk of the masonry in view; and we had need of a beautiful church for its compelling esthetic force, which preaches nobler and grander sermons than words voiced by clergyman or priest possibly can.

A Democratic Town Tax

THE church is supported by an assessment levied on all alike. This seemed a step backward at first to levy a town tax for the church, but there seemed more reasons for it than against it; for we aim at equality and humbleness of spirit, and wished to guard against the snobbishness and vainglory that results from the few rich being the big donors to the church, equally demoralizing to rich and poor.

There is never a very great attendance at services in the church, though they are held regularly. And at any other hour of the day almost as great a number of people will be found loitering through the church, rejoicing in its quiet and its beauty, or sitting here and there in contemplation or at prayer.

The services are conducted on the usual plan in Christian churches. The sermons are very practical. The music is always of the best.

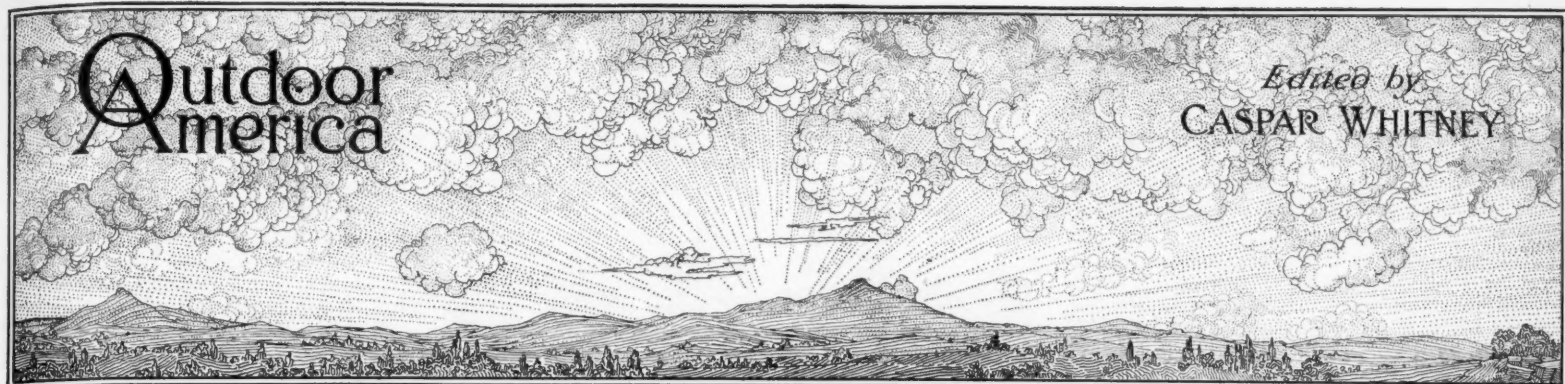
There is no Sunday-school or Bible class. All knowledge that we can be at all sure of is taught in the day schools. There is nothing to add by the church. The church and the school are really one, and we try to approach all knowledge with the feeling that it is all the manifestation of God.

The object of our church is not to induce men to conform to it, but that it shall be useful to uplift men; and its sentiment that it is not the church that is to be worshiped, but that the church is to help men worship God.

The teachings of Jesus Christ are our great standards, and His life is held up for the example for all. But we believe nothing miraculous in regard to Him or that there is anything in the universe that does not follow fixed laws. We hold the view of the most learned men about the Bible; that its inspiration is one with all good books, with the literature, history, philosophy, and poetry of the ages. We believe that mankind is in the making, are willing to live our own lives the best we can, to be kind and loving one to another, and to leave all the rest to the Great Designer and Artificer.

That this world is not all we are satisfied, but that at last we shall all return to God—who made us—is our hope and confidence.

KATHARINE D. OSBOURNE.



\$15,000,000 a Year for Baseball

Twenty Years Ago it Cost \$50,000 to Win a Pennant, Now it Costs \$200,000

By C. S. THOMPSON

TEN years ago, encouraged by the frown of some associates, and by the smile of others, a certain robust gentleman set out to organize and build up an opposition circuit to the well-established National League of baseball clubs. His job gave no promise of bearing great fruit. But seeds sown in the field of baseball are not always blown away. One day last February, while the frost was still on the pumpkin, several gentlemen, who were not farmers, met in the orchard at Chicago, shook a tree, and something fell. It was a plum, according to the vigilant reporter, and it fell into the pocket of Mr. Byron Bancroft Johnson—a twenty-year contract at an annual salary of \$25,000, raising him from \$15,000, as head and shoulders of the American League of professional baseball clubs.

Now the voting of a mere \$500,000, more or less in salary to Mr. Johnson, is, no doubt, a fitting recognition of his ability in organizing and building up the second of the two major league circuits. A twenty-year term is the longest tender of office to which any baseball president has ever been elected. But aside from this personal tribute, the action of the gentlemen in the orchard is interesting in another light. It calls attention, incidentally, to the fact that we—you, I, and the office boy with the diamond fever—we, the American people, are spending a good many pennies every year in baseball; so many, indeed, that in the year of our census, 1910, it behooves the man with the statistical turn of mind to produce pad and pencil, and to make use of the adding machine.

The Fans of Boston

ONE summer's day, on taking the pitcher's box in Boston, "Rube" Waddell noted the stands and bleachers, black with spectators, and, turning to a fellow player, he inquired:

"Doesn't anybody ever work in Boston?"

Likewise, Christy Mathewson might ask the same question of New York, where, with a good attraction at the Polo Grounds, the drawing power is even greater.

This year the seating capacity has been increased to 34,000, leaving 6,000 under the "standing room only" sign, a total of 40,000 admissions. Just how much this represents in money is, according to the New York Club officials, a matter of private concern, yet on the published price of admission—50 and 75 cents, \$1 and \$1.50 a seat—an average of 65 cents yields \$26,000 for an afternoon.

Compare this estimate of a day at the Polo Grounds with the attendance and receipts of the world's cham-

pionship series last fall between Pittsburg, winners of the National League pennant, and Detroit, champions of the American League. These teams played a total of seven games before 145,295 people to gate receipts of \$188,302.50. It should be added, however, that the price of admission in this series was double the usual rate.

In the year 1909, 7,000,000 people saw the national game in the major leagues alone: at New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis in the National League; in the American League, at Boston, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, and Cleveland. Admission fee for the 7,000,000, \$5,000,000.

Semi-Professionals and Amateurs

FOR minor league ball the fee was even greater, totaling \$10,000,000 for games in the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, on the roster of which there were 37 different leagues, with clubs in 257 cities and towns, including such organizations as the American Association, the Eastern League, the Pacific Coast League, the Western League, the Southern League, and so on throughout the entire country.

In addition to this expenditure for professional baseball, \$5,000,000 goes to the game every season in other channels. For example, there are the gate receipts of the semi-professional leagues, the bona fide amateurs, and the school and college games. Two million dollars is a safe estimate of the amount paid in at these contests, beginning with \$30,000 for Yale. For it should be remembered that even the smallest town supports a ball nine, while in Chicago, the city of the national game, there are probably fifty leagues, headed by such organizations as the Bankers' League, the Stockyards', and the Commercial Houses. Another \$2,000,000 represents the annual investment of the small boy and his nine for equipment, supporting two dozen or more manufacturers of baseball goods.

Besides, there is the \$1,000,000 expense account represented by the aggregate salary of the man from whose pen flows the soul-stirring stream of salutary shouts. I refer to the man who, to borrow his own phrasing, is there with the "ink wallopp!" Day after day he writes of \$10,000 "beauties and lemons," "sky child," "bugs," "beating the air," "beatific biffing," "brushing the plate," "fanning," "playing by the book," and "crowding the plate." Pick up your Sunday morning paper in mid-season, and observe the amount of type melted into box scores, not only of the local teams, but of the minor and major leagues; likewise, six days a week, and then count up the number of men employed to give you the news, estimate the further cost of telegraph tolls, by press association, and by special wire, and thus do you get an idea of the money circulating in the national game.

On the one hand, if the American people are leaving \$15,000,000, more or less, in the hands of the professional baseball managers, these self-same gentlemen are not at all backward in spending it. One important item in their ledger is the pay-roll.

Probably one hundred men in the two major leagues are getting to-day a salary equal to that paid the famous

Kelly of 1888, which wasn't very far from \$3,000 a year. Back in 1867, when Harry Wright took his "Red Stockings" to Cincinnati, the pay-roll included \$600 for Hurley as a general utility man, and from that low-water mark the prices ranged all the way to \$1,400 for George Wright at shortstop, then the greatest all-round professional player. To-day in the major leagues the run of salaries starts at about \$2,000 for a general utility man, and goes to \$5,000 for a star player, with possibly a few exceptions above the \$5,000 mark, totaling \$1,000,000!

The highest paid man? It rests between Christy Mathewson, pitcher for the New York National Club, and the great Hans Wagner of the Pittsburg Pirates. Mathewson's salary isn't a matter of public record, but a safe estimate might not be far under \$6,000. On the other hand, Wagner at the last report was said to be under a short-term contract for a yearly sum exceeding \$8,000. But that again is the private agreement of Hans and his friend and manager, Barney Dreyfuss.

By suing the Philadelphia National Club for breach of contract, Mr. William T. Murray brings to public inspection the unpaid salary of \$7,500 for the position of a major league club manager. As president of the National League organization, Mr. Thomas J. Lynch is credited with getting an annual income of \$10,000.

Moreover, don't forget the ever-patient gentleman of the diamond who with equal dexterity dodges balls, bats, and epithets, while calmly announcing: "Strike three!" Of course, you know him: "Thief!" "Robber!" "Thug!" The tenth man on some nines! A decade ago the umpire got between \$1,500 and \$1,800 for standing abuse. To-day he gets, and earns, from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

The Modern Scale of Prices

WITH an organization of fifty leagues in the National Association, and not ignoring a few unattached bodies, in all comprising nearly 5,000 players, the pay-roll of minor league baseball in 1910 can easily be figured over \$3,000,000.

No team made up of "wall-flowers" will invite money to the box-office, and accordingly there is only one recourse for the manager: he must spend a little loose change in buying players. He buys, not from an open market of players, but from the particular club which holds a contract for the player. The value of any one

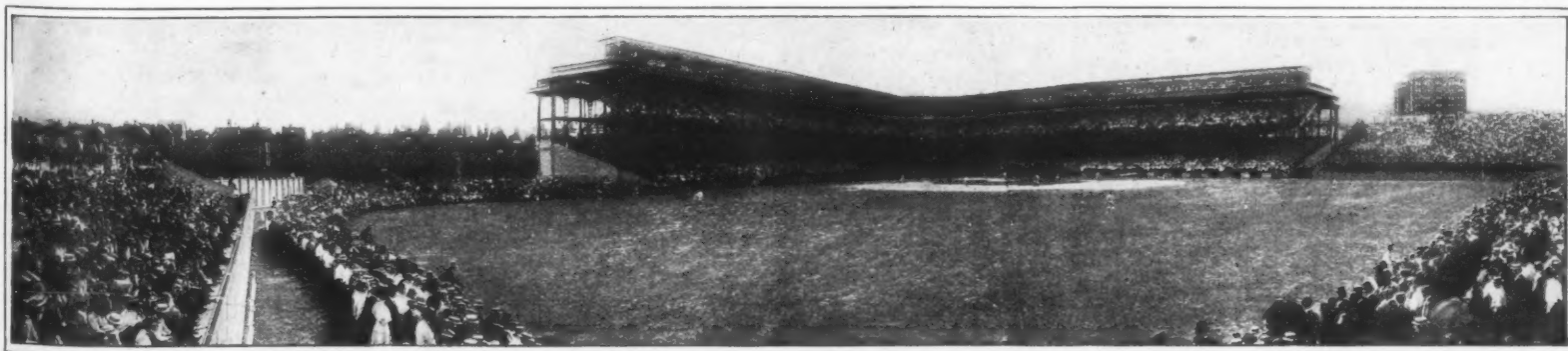
(Continued on page 20)



Wagner, of the "Pirates"



Mathewson, of the "Giants"



Forbes Field, Pittsburg's Million Dollar Baseball Park—home of the World's Champion "Pirates"

The Boy Scouts of England

A Fascinating Game which Teaches the Youngsters Self-Reliance, Energy, and Thrift

By RALPH D. PAINE

SEVERAL years ago old England, no longer arrogant and self-satisfied, began to take account of stock and discovered that its manhood was going to seed. The robust yeomanry of village and farm, who formerly comprised the strength of the nation in peace and war, had given place to the "waster" and the "hooligan" of the cities. The menace, real or fancied, of a German invasion turned uneasiness into acute alarm, and for the first time in its history stolid Great Britain was a prey to hysterics.

At the psychological moment the one man in the Empire best fitted for the task perceived that the hope of safeguarding the future lay in getting the right kind of a grip on the boys of the present. In order to mold them into good citizens, General R. S. S. Baden-Powell launched the Boy Scout organization two years ago. The worldwide growth of this profoundly sagacious scheme has been most extraordinary. Already there are 200,000 boy scouts in the United Kingdom and 100,000 more in the colonies and among the foreign nations of France, Germany, Spain, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Turkey, Austro-Hungary, Chili, and the Argentine. In the United States the movement has lagged behind these other countries, but is now fairly under way.

"Be Prepared"

THIS great crusade, whose purpose is to make strong, clean, and useful men, has been misunderstood. Its dominant idea is not military. It is not a nursery for "little Territorials" or British volunteers, nor is it intended to furnish food for powder in the next generation. What General Baden-Powell says of England is true of every other nation:

"The permanent remedy evidently lies in giving our young men a chance before they have grown into the 'waster' stage, by showing them as lads how they can make for themselves careers by efficient work, good health, and sensible use of their earnings; in a word, in teaching them self-reliance, energy, and thrift."

Because boys are full of romance and like to live in a world of make-believes, this wise and famous soldier determined to enroll them as "scouts," and to teach them such lore as should make every hedgerow a possible ambush, every field a hostile terrain, and every woodland a frontier camping ground.

The bare word "scout" appeals to the American imagination as belonging to a vanished era, but England still sends her legions of frontiersmen to every corner of the world as the forerunners of civilization. The founder of the boy scouts was thinking of the bold and chivalrous heroes of peace as well as war, of the feudal knights, of the Elizabethan adventurers, of the ranchmen, trappers, and cowboys of the American West, the drovers and bushmen of Australia, the explorers of Africa, Asia, and the frozen zones, of missionaries, constabularies of the border, of all "peace scouts," as he calls them, who live on their own resources, take their lives in their hands, are loyal to their employers, helpful toward each other, reliable and unafraid. They typify the virile and efficient kind of manhood which Theodore Roosevelt so vigorously proclaims as making the best citizen. "Scouting," then, as it has been elaborated to kindle the imagination and hold the interest of the growing boy, includes a vast number of things which the schoolmaster fails to teach, but which are as essential as all the knowledge that was ever crammed between the covers of text-books.

The motto of the boy scouts is "Be Prepared," not necessarily to fight the Germans, but to be prepared in mind by disciplining themselves to be obedient to every order and by knowing how to do the right thing at the right moment; to be prepared in body by making themselves strong and active and able to do the right thing when the demand comes. The scout's oath pledges him on honor to do his duty to God and the King, to help other people at all times, and to obey the scout law. And this "law" tells him that his honor is to be trusted, that he is a friend to all men and a brother to every other scout, that he is to be courteous, kind to animals, clean in his habits and his language, and cheerful, "ready to smile and whistle under all circumstances."

It may be said that a boy's parents and his Sunday-school teacher try to hammer all these precepts into him, but, alas, few of them have fathomed the knack of making it fun to be good. And because boys are inveterate little hero-worshippers they are much more likely to heed what a man like Baden-Powell has to say to them. They know him as the defender of Mafeking, as the foremost living authority on the art of scouting in warfare, as a soldier who has seen hard and brilliant service in India, Afghanistan, Ashanti, where he commanded the native levies, in the Matabele campaign, as a colonel of Irregular Horse, and as an author who has written books about such entrancing subjects as Pig-Sticking, Reconnaissance and Scouting, and Sport in War.

A Great Leader

NOW, at fifty-three years old, in the prime of his army career, Baden-Powell has resigned from the service in which he recently commanded the Northumbrian Territorial Division as lieutenant-general, in order to give all his time and energy to the boy scout organization, which has become far greater and more important than his fondest hopes could have dreamed possible.

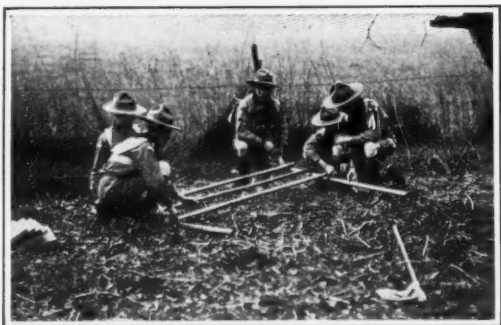
It is an old story, how during the heroic defense of Mafeking against the Boers, the boys resident in the besieged town were mustered and enrolled on the active list. Thus the idea of the boy scouts was born. "Every man was of value," Baden-Powell relates, "and as their numbers gradually got less, from wounds and deaths, the



Camping out in regular field style at Hampstead



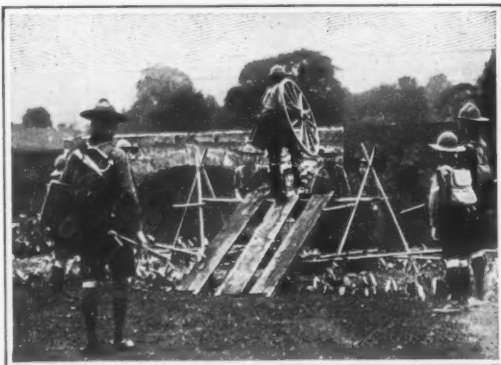
Around the fire in camp



Bridge building, making the frame



Putting the bridge in place



Giving the bridge a practical test

duties of fighting and keeping watch at night became harder for the rest. It was then that Lord Edward Cecil, the chief staff officer, got together the boys in the place and made them into a cadet corps, put them in uniform and drilled them, and a jolly smart and useful lot they were. Until then we had used a large number of men for carrying orders and messages and keeping lookout, acting as orderlies, and so on. These duties were now handed over to the boy cadets and the men were released to strengthen the firing line. I said to one of the boys, when he came in through rather a heavy fire: 'You will get hit one of these days, riding about on your bicycle when the shells are flying,' and he replied: 'I pedal so quick, sir, that they'd never catch me.' These lads did not seem to mind the bullets, and they were always ready to carry out orders, though it meant risking their lives every time."

It was when Baden-Powell's text-book on the subject of scouting for soldiers was made use of by many schools and boys' clubs of England that he was encouraged to believe that a specially devised organization might become popular. It was as recently as 1908 that he published the scheme and handbook, "Scouting for Boys," which I defy the grizzled grown-up to read without lively interest and the desire to trail and trek and camp with the youngsters. In the back of Baden-Powell's head was this big and portentous fact, as he put it: "We have at the present time in Great Britain more than three million boys, of whom one-quarter to one-half million are under good influences outside their school walls. The remainder are drifting toward hooliganism or bad citizenship for lack of the right sort of guiding hands. It is this remainder, nearly two and a half million boys, that we want to tackle."

This sound and sane ambition was most artfully fostered under cover of a direct appeal to the play instinct of youth. The bait wholly concealed the hook. As Thompson-Seton had found to be true of his "Indian tribes," so Baden-Powell comprehended that boys could best be held together by means of outdoor games and competitions. In other words, scouting was made a fascinating game, in nowise childish, with no end of variety and plenty of opportunities for distinction and promotion.

The boy scouts unit of organization is the patrol of six boys under a patrol leader or commander. Several patrols comprise a troop, led by an officer called a scout-master. The novice, when first enlisted is a "tenderfoot," and before he can qualify as a second-class scout he must know the rudiments of first aid and bandaging, the letters of the Morse code, be able to follow a track half a mile in twenty-five minutes, or if in a town describe satisfactorily the contents of one shop window out of four, observed for one minute each; go a mile in twelve minutes at the "scouts' pace"; light a wood fire in the open, using not more than two matches; cook a quarter of a pound of meat and potatoes, with no other utensil than the regular "billy"; have at least sixteen pence in the savings bank; and know the points of the compass. This is knowledge, mark you, which no grown man can afford to despise, and for lack of which he may suffer.

To win the next step, that of a first-class scout, the lad must be able to swim fifty yards, row a boat, know how to deal with accidents of various sorts, such as drowning cases, fires, electric shocks; cook a hunter's meal, make bread, read a map and sketch roughly, use an ax or carpenter's tools, judge distance, area, numbers, height, and weight within twenty-five per cent of error.

Making Play of Work

SPECIAL proficiency badges are awarded to adepts in such valuable activities as life-saving, farming, gardening, cycling, nursing, photography, and to the amateur electrician, dairyman, interpreter, marksman, pioneer, signman, astronomer, plumber, surveyor, and swimmer. The pioneer, for example, to win his badge, must fell a nine-inch tree or scaffolding pole neatly and quickly, tie eight kinds of knots in the dark, or blindfolded, lash spars together properly, build a model bridge or derrier, make a camp kitchen, and build a hut. To qualify for a fireman's badge, the scout must know how to give the alarm to the inhabitants, the police, etc.; how to enter burning buildings, how to prevent the spread of fire, the use of hose, hydrants, nozzles, escapes; how to improvise ropes and jumping sheets, the "fireman's lift"; how to drag out a patient; how to work in smoke; how to rescue animals and save property.

These are samples chosen at random of the hard common sense which permeates the boy scout organization. The modern cities are everywhere breeding a helpless race of men, helpless because they are dependent on their fellows to supply every want. The boy reared on the farm learns handiness and self-reliance without conscious effort, nor is his brain cultivated at the expense of his body. The public playground movement in the United States recognizes precisely the same fatal defects in the educational system which the boy scout propaganda is trying to mend. The all-around man is the backbone of any nation fit to survive, and self-reliance is one of the foundation virtues.

General Baden-Powell is leading the youth of crowded, huddled England out of doors, and teaching them how to make play of their work and work of their play. The actual training in scouting will, of course, make the next British generation harder and more efficient for military purposes, but scouting in itself trains the powers of observation and memory, and teaches clear thinking, mental qualities in which the average man is lamentably deficient. He passes through the world as if blindfolded or



First aid for a broken thigh

in a fog because he has not learned how to use his eyes and his memory. He thinks he sees, but he will pass the same objects daily year after year and be unable to describe them. In fact, he has not noticed them. Small children are keenly observant, but they soon lose this invaluable gift.

The boy scout sharpens this faculty to a keen edge. It is well worth watching him at work in the open, say on Hampstead Heath of a Saturday afternoon. Woodland, hillside, and valley of this vast and beautiful park, within sight of the spires of smoky London, are dotted with the busy patrols and troops from the city and the nearby districts. These lads are from ten to eighteen years old, recruited from every class, for Baden-Powell is outspoken in condemning the caste and snobbery of the British social system, and will have none of it in this army of his. The uniform of the scout resembles that of a Colonial trooper such as became popular in England after the Boer War—a wide-brimmed hat of khaki with chin strap, flannel shirt, knickerbockers, woolen stockings turned over to leave the knees bare, and a neckerchief of the colors of the patrol. The equipment consists of a leather belt with coat strap, a haversack, canteen, knife on a lanyard, whistle on a cord, and a stout staff marked off in feet and inches. Accoutered in this businesslike fashion, the scouts are ready for the day's work. And so serious and realistic is the conduct of every detail that a timid beholder straying on the scene might easily surmise that the Germans were within a day's march of Hampstead Heath, and that these valiant young defenders were on active service.

The Knots in the Handkerchief

EACH patrol has its own peculiar signal call, which is the cry of the tutelary animal after which it is named. The Heath is therefore vocal with the long-drawn "How-oooo" of the wolf, the hoarse "um-maouw" of the buffalo, the roar of the prowling lion, and the purr of the tiger, which the boys will tell you is spelled "grrao." The London shopkeeper, picnicking in the shade with his numerous family, is apt to be disconcerted when, aroused from his nap, he is earnestly besought by a group of youngsters who pop out from the bushes: "Please, sir, have you seen any Wolves or Tigers pass this way? We were hot on their trail, but they gave us the slip."

If perchance you interview one of these absorbed patrols of scouts, and they condescend to waste valuable minutes on a perfectly useless tenderfoot, you may note that several have tied knots in the ends of their neckerchiefs. You ask why, and the fine young patrol leader explains rather bashfully:

"Oh, when we get up in the morning, we must remember that we have to do a good turn to somebody during the day. So we tie a knot in our neckerchief as a reminder, or if we stay at home we put it in our necktie and wear the tail of it outside the waistcoat. And when you go to bed at night you must think whom you did the good turn to. If you have forgotten it, you must do two good turns next day."

"The scouts' oath puts us on honor to do it," adds a smaller "Buffalo."

"And just what is a good turn?" you ask them.

"It need be only a very small one, sir. Helping an old woman cross the street, or putting a ha'penny in the poor-box, or watering a thirsty horse, or showing somebody the way somewhere, or picking a banana skin off the pavement, or playing with your misanthrope of a kid brother when your mother wants to go out."

"One good turn must be done every day," remarks another informant, "and it only counts as a good turn when you do not take any reward for it."

Shrill notes pipe from a neighboring copse and the leader puts his whistle to his lips and replies. They chirp away at each other like two birds, and a scout whispers:

"They are sending secret messages to each other, sir. The scout-master is calling the troop together. We must fall in."

Off they scamper in "Indian file," stepping lightly on

the ball of the foot in order to leave as faint a track as possible. If you use your eyes as you ramble in search of other patrols, "scout signs" may be discovered, wisps of twisted grass, two or three stones piled together, or, drawn rudely on wall or tree, such a mystic signal message reading:

"Letter hidden three paces from here in the direction of the arrow. This path is not to be followed. I have gone home."

"(Signed) PATROL LEADER OF THE RAVENS' FIFTEENTH LONDON TROOP."

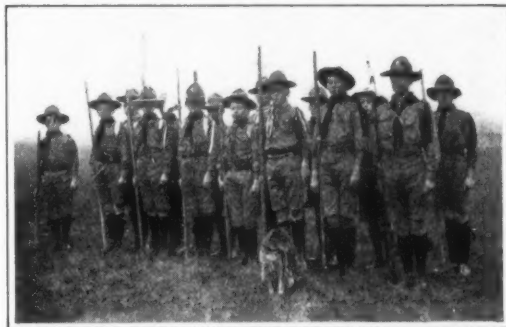
On a hill-top a slim figure in khaki is waving his arms with the energy of a young lunatic, but there is method in his madness. Upon another elevation is one like him who answers with divers gesticulations, and the observer is right in surmising that these human semaphores are holding conversation by means of the Morse code. Presently a breathless youngster breaks into the open and, doubling for the nearest cover, dives from sight like a hunted fox. A colored ribbon two feet long flutters from his shoulder to indicate that he is the quarry in the game of "despatch running." He is trying to make his way into a "besieged town," and the enemy will be on



Gillingham girl guides spinning yarns in camp



Pioneer section of scouts building a bridge



Corps mustered ready for a day's training

the alert to catch him ere he reaches headquarters with his message.

A little later and a considerable party is despatched, evidently engaged in some important enterprise. Every lad carries his kit and food packed upon his head, and in front of them is an advance scout, who picks out the route and makes signs to inform his comrades. This is "making a trek through Central Africa," if you please, and arduous, careful business it is to pass through the savage jungle. The party halts, the advance scout hastens back, and the broad hats bob together over a map, after which the leader of the expedition decides that the best route is across a river which must be bridged. Soon the rear guard comes briskly along, dragging bundles of poles and fagots, and the caravan moves on to the stream with a fine air of confidence.

When the chief scout, General Baden-Powell, wishes to tell the boys how to do things, he has only to recall experiences of his own which beat all the "boys' handy books" ever written. Thus of building rough and ready bridges, he can say to the young pioneers and sappers:

"My scouts in Ashanti had to build nearly two hundred bridges, and they had to make them out of any kind of material they could find on the spot."

Effective Instruction

IN A HUNDRED ways his writings and his camp-fire talks help the boy scouts to "play the game" for all the reality there can possibly be in it. He tells them not to use tobacco, and drives the advice home with such a clinching argument as this, which is more effective than any number of long-winded lectures:

"Scouts don't smoke. Selous does not, nor does Burn-



Taking observations from cover of ditch

ham, the great American scout, as well as many others whom I could name. They know that smoking spoils your eyesight, or your wind, and also your sense of smell, which is a most important thing for a scout to preserve, especially for scouting at night when he has to use his nose as well as his eyes and ears for finding out things."

The work of instructing the patrols and troops has been enthusiastically undertaken by retired army officers, members of the Y. M. C. A., of the Legion of Frontiersmen, rifle clubs, boys' brigades, and by country squires. Baden-Powell's "Scouting for Boys" is their text-book and their inspiration. It is worthy of note that the lads are taught to be alert and retentive in town as well as in the country—for this scouting is a game that can be studied and played always and everywhere. The youngster learns to know his own community first of all. He is taught to observe landmarks, to carry a map of streets and roads in his head, to remember the detailed appearance of people, vehicles, shops, to know where to find the police, the ambulance, and all public buildings. He walks into the country and returns to pass a written examination about everything he has seen and noted, and he enjoys with keen zest the many competitive games intended to make him observant.

The stories told around the camp-fire are of famous feats of scouting and tracking, of exploring, and of trained wits. When a normal boy in his teens discovers that he can see and understand many things about him which his stupid, purblind elders pass by unnoticed, he is not merely playing a game, he is learning efficiency and resourcefulness in the most fascinating of schools.

200,000 English Boys Enlisted

MANY troops have their own club rooms as headquarters for the evening hours and during bad weather. If there is a bit of back yard or a vacant lot handy, the scouts vary their indoor pastimes by learning how to make huts, play basket-ball, or practise tracking in soft earth and become expert in identifying individual boots or bare feet. The spirit of the organization is carried into the home. An admirable set of scout charts has been printed for the boy to hang on the wall of his room. They contain diagrams and directions for breathing and gymnastic exercises, club swinging, dumb-bells, quarter-staff play, swimming, first aid to the injured, boxing, and so on. For similar use there is a series of mottoes printed in colors which hit the bull's-eye of boy nature.

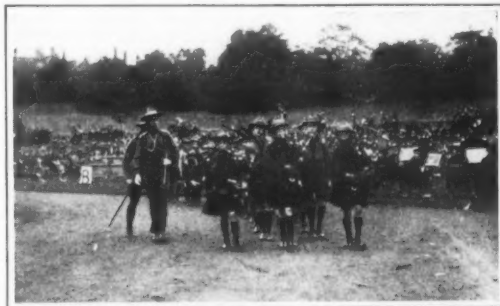
Already 200,000 English boys are squaring their daily lives by these rugged and wholesome doctrines in order that they may be worthy of their badges, their patrols, and their chief scout. They are striving zealously to be courteous, kind, strong, and ready, to "Be Prepared." That they will make good soldiers when England needs them goes without saying, but it is just as true, and more important, that they are good subjects in the making.

For a time the girls were a problem hard to handle, because they wanted to be full-fledged scouts in their brothers' patrols, and their mothers objected. The Girl Guides' organization was therefore formed as an auxiliary force, and the lassies found an outlet for their energy as nurses to follow the scouts in hostile fields. In trim uniforms of blue or khaki, they may be found in many corners of England practising on their boy comrades with bandages, splints, and improvised stretchers in the wake of mimic engagements. The girl guides are presumed to be trained in greater usefulness for the duties of the home.

Great Britain takes its boy scouts seriously, and when recently the "Daily Telegraph" of London assumed charge of a popular subscription for a fund of \$25,000 to be used by the headquarters organization, the money flowed in from every part of the Empire. At the funeral of King Edward the scouts formed a third cordon, with the police and the troops, along the route of the procession, and the populace had reason to be proud of these thousands of sturdy, alert, and well disciplined boys.



Cycle ambulance riding off with the wounded



Detachment of scouts, headed by pipers, in review

The Sailboat on the Lakes

A Stanch Little Ship which has Developed the Cleverest Skippers in America

AMERICA'S Great Lakes—those "vast seas of sweet water" to which the friendly Hurons guided the French explorers of the Western wilderness—cover a region so extensive and so varied in character that one must cruise a thousand leagues, and see something of the greatest and the least of them, to understand their place and promise in the recreation of the people.

The lure of the lakes is as strong in its way as that of the sea. The lakes, in fact, themselves are seas in extent. Their combined length is 1,420 miles. In the deepest the leadline streams 1,800 feet before bottom is reached. On them the boat-sailer may mingle with the pulsing fleets of commerce, harbor amid the cheery bustle of smoky ports, or find in a day the solitude of sylvan shores where the deer comes down from the virgin forest to drink at dawn. On them he voyages into the heart of a continent, with all about him a land rich, not only in material wealth, but in human romance.

As yet the story of the use of the lakes by the people is merely one of beginnings, and the cruiser there more often than not finds his rôle that of the companionless pioneer. When, in August, 1909, the schooner *Agave* of Detroit cruised on Lake Superior she met there no other sailing yacht. Alone on the border of the great inland sea, she sailed amid scenery savage and beautiful; passed cliffs towering sheer hundreds of feet above her topmasts; harbored at night in perfect punch-bowl basins in the granite shores; anchored on occasion in the mouth of some clear cold river, alive with trout that could be taken by casting from the rocks. Here the forest is unbroken by clearings. The streams just over the hills run north to Hudson's Bay. Indians, innocent of English, fish for the trading posts. The cruiser here has sailed out of the hurried world of to-day into the storied past of the wilderness.

Cruises to these chosen spots are now made chiefly on power-boats, or sailing craft with auxiliary power; but on all of them the sail is seen in native boats that have survived the mutations of time and invention. At the east end of Ontario is the light St. Lawrence River skiff, that a skilled boatman, scornful of a rudder, can steer under sail with his sheet and the weight of his body alone. In Huron is the Collingwood (Ontario) skiff, about 30 feet long, lapstreak built, with two slim masts unstayed by shrouds, and rudder hung on a sharp stern. It is used in the fisheries on both Huron and Superior. Its companion craft, the Mackinac skiff, is of similar build and rig, but with a plumb stern. Like the once-celebrated Block Island and Isles of Shoals boats of the coast, which they resemble, these types are perfect products of local conditions.

On the Different Lakes

YET with them originality in sailboats on the Great Lakes comes to a full stop. None of the ingenuity that has produced the lake cargo carriers, for example, is applied to lake yachts. Boats, rigs, sails, ideas, rules, have been borrowed bodily from salt water. The stranger who has heard much of yachting on the lakes is likely to be disappointed in the character as well as in the size of their yachting fleets. The Chicago Yacht Club, which was founded in 1875, had on its rolls for 1909 but 51 owners of cabin yachts. The Milwaukee Yacht Club had but 14. There are on all the Great Lakes not above 250 cabined sailing yachts and less than 20 yacht clubs in which sailing is followed to any considerable extent.

But an offset to these negative conditions exists in the bounding enthusiasm of the men who follow sailing on the lakes.

The lake sailor's enthusiasm carries him long distances. Chicago men race every summer to Mackinac, 331 miles as the gull flies. A week-end sail is between Milwaukee and Chicago, or across the lake from either city, 100 miles or so, to some jettied harbor on the sandy Michigan shore and back. When a regatta was held at Detroit a few years ago the Cleveland boys sailed thence and home again, nearly 300 miles, in 18-footers. Toledo and Detroit are 60 miles apart, and their boats race midway, at Monroe Piers, Michigan's only port on Lake Erie. When there is a special yachting meet on Lake Erie open to them, boats come from Lake Ontario to attend it.

The Ontario men are the veterans among lake boat-sailors. Nearest the seaboard, its shores early settled, with blood-brothers under separate flags on its opposite sides, Ontario has enjoyed the things that build up the sailor spirit. This spirit survives, notably on the Canadian side. Toronto, which has had many well-known yachts in its fleets, clings to the sail with something of the dogged vigor of British sport, and sails a class of dingies with as much earnestness as it does schooners or sloops. In "the good old days" of which the elders speak, the north shore of Ontario sent two challengers after the *America's Cup*. Its international ventures now are an annual match against northern New York boats for a challenge cup, and when fates permit a contest farther down the lake for the *Canada's Cup*—first won by the sloop *Canada* of Toronto at Toledo in 1893, and held by the Rochester Yacht Club since 1903. This cup, the foremost trophy on fresh water, has gone the length of the lakes and has been handsomely raced for; facts that make the more regrettable the controversies that have checked Toronto's recent efforts to race for it again.

Lake Erie's boating men engage little in international events, but they acquire merit in the yachtsman's eyes for the ginger with which they keep up the sport of sailing in their own waters under adverse conditions.

By WINFIELD M. THOMPSON



A race of 15-footers at Detroit



On the float of the Toledo Yacht Club



The scow has two rudders—one of them often out of water



A scow, in certain conditions, could outsail a cup defender

Erie is the shallowest of the Great Lakes. Its winds are inconstant, its summer squalls violent, its channels crowded with commerce, and none of its chief ports has good water for yachting. Its best yachting rendezvous are the islands of historic Put-in-Bay. Here the annual meeting of the Inter-lake Yachting Association is usually held. The 1909 meet was held at Toledo, and for want of water courses for the larger classes were laid ten miles or so out in the lake. Still a snappy example of true sporting spirit may be observed any Saturday afternoon at the Toledo Yacht Club's "scrub" races for a class of club catboats. The boats are drawn by lot for each race. The man who wins in one race may draw the known "crab" of the class for the next. Results in speed are negligible. The great thing is the spirit of whole-hearted fun in which the races are carried on, and the entire absence of heavy expense, jealousy, and disputes. Toledo has done much of late to develop the catboat—having wisely taken up the type best suited to its waters—and it holds a challenge trophy donated by President Taft, for which 22 catboats of 22 feet over all length, from all parts of the lake, raced at last season's inter-lake meet.

At Cleveland, boat-sailing is sustained by the devoted little band of young men in the Lakewood Yacht Club, who race the 18-footers which they bought in Massachusetts. In 1908 they were able to win a cup on salt water with one of their boats, from the champion of the class from which their fleet was derived.

The Fastest Small Yacht

TURNING westward from the inland seas, one finds himself shortly, among the smaller lakes of Wisconsin, in a new boating world. Here is the home of the fastest small yacht, the racing scow. Appearing first in crude form in the second year's Seawanhaka Cup trials on Long Island Sound in 1896, the scow was promptly taken up by the boatmen of the inland lakes in Minnesota and Wisconsin, where by persistent study and demonstration the type was brought to a stage of development it has never attained elsewhere in general use.

Racing is the chief purpose for which these boats are employed; and on those of the inland lakes having summer colonies on their shores, the scow has made sailing a leading sport. Whole communities become interested in the boats of their lake. Nowhere else in inland America is sailing so popular, or is such a large percentage of boys and youths being trained to handle sailing boats.

One may see the scow in numbers at White Bear and Minnetonka Lakes, near St. Paul and Minneapolis respectively; on a score of lakes in Wisconsin, and as far south as Fox Lake in Illinois, a short ride from Chicago by rail. The best place to study the scow and the sport it creates, if time is limited, is at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, during the annual race week of the Inland Lakes Yachting Association, which is composed of 20 clubs devoted to sailing scows.

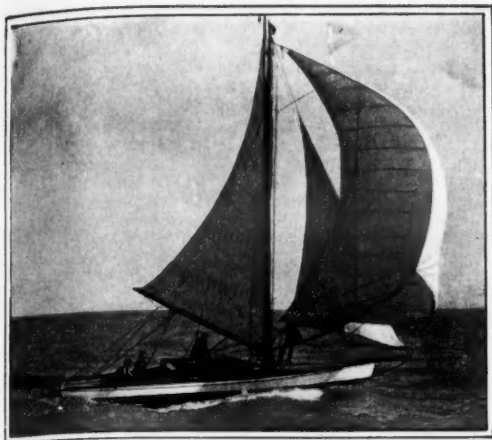
The association's racing course is on Winnebago, the largest of the inland lakes. Winnebago's waters are clear and its vicinity bucolic. It is 38 miles long and 12 wide. On its west shore is Oshkosh, prosperous and attractive despite its untoward name. At the edge of the city's residence section, on the lake shore, stands in a green lawn a colonial club-house, the home of the Oshkosh Yacht Club. Ten months in the year scarcely a sail is seen on Winnebago. In July the local boats come out, and in August arrive the boats and crews from other lakes for the annual regatta week. The crews that come farthest are from White Bear and Minnetonka, 300 miles away. Others are from Oconomowoc and Pewaukee, near Milwaukee; Lake Geneva to the south, nearby Buttes des Morts Lake, and so on.

All scows of a class are of like dimensions. In Class A the length limit is 38 feet and sail is restricted to 500 square feet. In Class B it is 32 feet, with 350 square feet of sail. Thickness of planking and deck, and the size of frames and bracing, are prescribed. Each boat must be supplied with air cans, or air-tight bulkheads, to float her if capsized. Her crew shall not weigh more than 700 pounds. No ballast is allowed. These rules have been in force ten years, and have built up a fixed and lasting class.

A Dash of Viking Blood

THE crews who race annually at Oshkosh have ideas on training that are worth noting. The crew from White Bear Lake may be cited as an example. They are trained as faithfully as a college eight, by a veteran skipper, a member of their club acting as one of a committee having complete control, for the purpose, of all boats, crews, and sailing equipment in the club. The champion boat selected, she is supplied with the best of everything in the club, whether spars, sails, or rigging, regardless of private ownership. She is raced when and how the committee orders, against the club's next best boats. The fact that these ideas come from a tiny little lake in a wheat State, 1,500 miles from the ocean, makes them none the less valuable. There is a dash of Viking blood in those Minnesota yachtsmen, sailing blood, and it is the sort that has developed the yacht of the inland lakes.

When ten or a dozen crews from as many lakes get the gun at Oshkosh, each is prepared to drive its "moving sidewalk" to the limit of her powers. In every race sailed in a strong breeze, action is the rule from start to finish. The men work like a "fast" team in a circus. The scow when going to windward sails on edge, and the crew perch on the weather side like bareback riders.



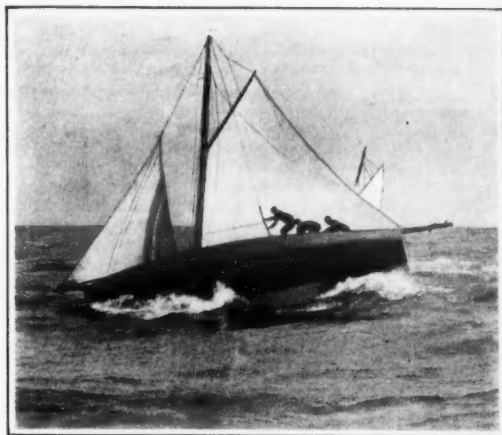
A champion 21-footer at Chicago

The sailor on such a ship must be an acrobat.

Sails are handled in a gale as coolly as in a zephyr. When the spinnaker man is ordered to hold down the spinnaker pole, and can't do it any other way, he makes a human strap of himself by hooking his feet under a cleat on deck, doubling over the pole and seizing his toes with his hands. The posture is painfully hard on his "tummy," but it helps win the race.

The fastest going to the foot of boat length in American yachting to-day is found on board these scows, and in certain conditions of wind and water the little scow of the inland lakes could outsail any *America's Cup* defender, boat for boat. To rate such a performance at its proper value, we must remember that the scow's length is but 38 feet and its sail is but 500 square feet, while the *America's Cup* yacht is 140 feet long and carries 16,000 square feet of canvas.

Being light and shallow, the scow has its best point of sailing with the wind behind. In the club-house at Oshkosh is a picture of the finish of a race on Lake Winnebago, in which the winning boat—named the *Glyndur*—covered a nautical mile, off the wind, in 4 minutes 11 seconds, which is at the rate of 14½ knots an hour. No giant racing machine battling for the *America's Cup* ever made a mile at such a rate as that.



An exciting moment in a race

Automobiling on the Valdez Trail

In 600,000 Square Miles Alaska Has Only 400 Miles of Wagon Road

By G. MARION BURTON

WHEN the New York-to-Paris racing auto landed at Valdez, Alaska, early in the spring of 1908 to go overland to Siberia, it did not leave the dock. It was held until the steamer returned from the westward and went back thereon to Seattle for shipment to the Orient.

The plan was to drive over the winter trail, some 1,900 miles. This trail consists of a packed crust of snow about three feet wide. The auto wheels would have hung over the edge, and solid ground was from five to ten feet below. Even the dock approach was three feet deep in this narrow roadway of packed snow, which slanted off sharply to a light railing at either side. Hence the decision. If the car had reached land it probably would have waited to melt out.

It would have been much the same in summer. The car might have gone two or three miles out of Valdez by fording a few glacial streams over beds of large, round, slippery boulders, but no more. An Alaskan packhorse can walk a six-inch trail across an almost perpendicular sand-bank, swim streams of ice water, climb over logs, and wallow somehow through three-foot bogs, because he has to do all these things many times on almost any summer trail in Alaska.

The Difficulties of Road Building in Alaska

ALONG nearly three thousand miles of southerly coast line Alaska has but a single point where an automobile is a possibility, and at that point there is, up to date, but ten miles of available road. This place is Valdez.

In every other coast town, from Ketchikan to Unalaska, an automobile could not leave the three or four short streets. Yet it is now twelve years since there became imperative need for easy access from this coast to the great interior gold-fields. To get the necessities of life into this region without sledding five hundred miles in the depths of winter, one must take them either four thousand miles by boat or two thousand miles by boat with a hundred-mile railroad haul over the White Pass.

The War Department, with what funds it could secure from Congress, has been working for eight years on this road, and yet the Valdez automobile has so far been able to get but ten miles out of town, and that only once.

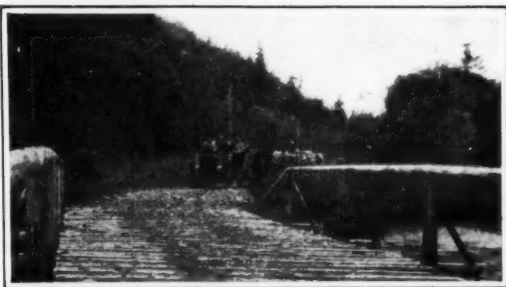
This illustrates the extraordinary difficulty of road building in Alaska. It also illustrates the equally exceptional difficulty Alaska has had in securing road appropriations from Congress. Further, it fails to do justice to the energy and efficiency of the Alaska Road Commission, which operates under the jurisdiction of the War Department. It is entirely true that with enough money a perfect highway could be completed from Valdez to Fairbanks in one season, and it is equally true that the commission would take the utmost pride in making such a road and in doing it as quickly and economically as it could be done.

Valdez sits flatly on the outer edge of a moraine, a level field of gravel cut at frequent intervals by glacial streams. Between the town and the glacier there is four miles of boulder-covered gravel, deeply furrowed by old streams. The operators of the first automobile found a route that crossed only one small stream, and by removing boulders secured two passable parallel trails for the wheels. This is good so far as it goes, a pleasant and popular trip, the car landing one at the very foot of an easily climbed glacier. It, however, can not reasonably be expected to outlast a single season, for glacier streams in spring are prone to wander.

"Mushing" the Trail

THIS accounts for four miles of the available automobiling road from Valdez. The remaining six are the first six of the Government wagon road, familiarly known in Alaska as the Valdez Trail.

The last of about a dozen bridges over this first short stretch of the trail was completed this season. The road is on an old railroad fill, over which tracks were never laid. The material is the glacial gravel of the neighborhood, a little rough but dry. In the fifth mile the road strikes black soil, but is still passable. Then it cuts into the shale banks of the Lowe River, good road—for



The only auto meets a pack-train



The last unbridged stream on the trail's lower end



A little stretch of clear sand in a wilderness of boulders



A difficult stretch of the trail

Alaska. Just beyond is the sticking point, an eighth of a mile of soggy, black tundra soil. The road here has been ditched to a depth of five feet, but nothing will drain the water from the spudgy peat and quantities of brush filling have not sufficed. Only a thick topping of gravel will now get anything heavier than a buckboard across this stretch, and before this is in print such treatment will be under way.

A party of New Yorkers "mushed" over the lower end of the trail the other day to see just what road-building in Alaska is, and, if you please, what might be expected of it in future automobile travel. The automobile took the party as far as it dared go, then backed dizzily along the cliff-edge to find a place to turn. It left the three to go as far as they liked on foot. They began on that deep, sticky, black eighth of a mile, which had been navigated but once under difficulties by auto during an unprecedented dry spell. Once across that eighth of a mile, they trudged delightedly over as charming a four-mile stretch of country road as one would find anywhere.

At the ten-mile post a digression was made to Camp Comfort, the first of the series of road houses that stretch at short intervals, all the way to Fairbanks. Comfort, which is not wholly misnamed, was left an eighth of a mile off in the timber by a change in the trail. A new Comfort is being built on the trail, and is quite an achievement in log architecture.

The Alaskan road house is a distinct institution of pronounced characteristics. Downstairs: one living room containing a large drum stove and racks on the rafters above for the drying of wet garments, a miscellaneous assortment of home-made "easy" chairs; and sometimes a store rocker or two; one card table, and a trough for two tin wash basins. These are the essentials. There are variations, the favorite being a small bar in one corner. The dining-room is usually lacking in superfluous embellishment, but contains in their sublimated form all the important elements, namely, tables and benches.

Upstairs are two divisions: one contains double tiers of wooden bunks well supplied with heavy woolen blankets; the other is more or less subdivided by low partitions, which may enclose spring mattresses. This is called "the ladies' half," for women often travel the Valdez trail. Your male sordidness, as a rule, scorns the affectation of this superfluous privacy and ease, and foregoes with his fellows. The price for "a bed" is the same, and you will sleep in blankets in either case.

The Key to the Interior

WE ATE noon dinner at Comfort—one dines at least twice on the trail when it is feasible. Ham and beans and condensed milk were there for those who preferred them. Also there were fresh vegetables and salad from the garden, pie, and preserves of wild berries, and fresh cream and milk from the contented little Jersey in the clover field. Life is not all hardships on the trail.

It is nine mysterious miles to the next road house, and we reluctantly leave Comfort behind. For two miles more the road runs smoothly through the forest, then, making a short detour, strikes the steep sides of the broad valley again. Here is a new and good road quite equal to automobile travel of a skilful sort. To the end of the broad valley and the entrance to Keystone Cañon all is plain enough sailing. Here is more railroad fill, and a sign that reads:

"TRAIL OPEN FOR HORSES"

This means that it is not open to teams—nor to automobiles. The fact is soon made evident.

Keystone Cañon is indeed the key to the interior of Alaska from the southwestern coast in the present stage of development. It is two and a half miles long and of surpassing beauty. Another good name for it would be Cañon of the Waterfalls, for there are ten or more in its short length, all several hundred feet high and very lovely. Situated anywhere but in Alaska this gorge would have world-fame, though that is so true of scenic features in every bay and every valley of the outer interior that it soon becomes bromidic to say so. Until two years ago the summer route through Keystone Cañon was over it—to make a bull. The old summer trail can

now and then be seen from below, clinging to the sides of the hills a thousand feet above and dipping dizzily around the lateral gorges. That, too, is an interesting route, but not for automobiles.

The new trail was almost entirely blasted from the rock, and it skirts the swirling Lowe River at close quarters all the way. But the river is hungry, and it eats rock road, and the overhanging rocks are sometimes soft shale, which cracks and slides when the frost comes out, and the river is eternally overflowing—so it is evident the Road Commission is in for a fight right here. And fighting it is, though Keystone Cañon is only two and a half miles of the four hundred. Yet the Road Commission has promised that before snow flies the sign shall be changed to:

"THIS TRAIL IS OPEN TO AUTOMOBILES"

This will increase the available mileage to twenty for cars at Valdez, and will open to tourists one of the most beautiful short runs in the world.

Beyond, in the three miles to Wortman's, the next road house, there is a mile or two that will perplex any self-respecting motor-car. At one place the trail crosses a very high and almost perpendicular bluff of soft sand and gravel. Farther on is half a mile of black bottom land that is now six to twelve inches deep in mud, and thence we drive into Wortman's.

Beyond Wortman's is the climb to the summit of Thompson Pass, on which one gains an elevation of about 2,700 feet in seven miles. The old trail made



The bridge across the Tiekell River

Fishing for Black Bass

Methods for Obtaining the Best Results in the Use of Flies, Artificial and Natural Baits

By LOUIS RHEAD

AT THE present time, so wide is the range of the large and small-mouth bass that it may safely be stated to have a habitation in every State of the Union, as well as the greater part of the Canadian Dominion. This happy condition is mostly due to public-spirited private individuals, and partly to the Fish Commissioners of the different States. Black bass were introduced into the State of Maine by the commissioners in 1869. In New York State bass were planted in seventy different lakes, ponds, and rivers in 1871. Private citizens of Pennsylvania introduced small-mouth bass in the Susquehanna, Potomac, and Delaware Rivers in 1873. New Hampshire in 1864, Connecticut in 1852, and Massachusetts in 1850.

The black bass is indigenous to the waters of northern Wisconsin and along the Appalachian chain to the Carolinas and northern Georgia. They were also plentiful in the Great Lake waters and Mississippi Valley, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri River basins; the large-mouth bass being common along the Florida peninsula. "Few fish thrive in such extremes of temperature as the black bass, but sudden changes are apt to be fatal to both species. The large-mouth will live in conditions of water* (as in Florida) under high temperature and in stagnant ponds, which ordinarily would be death to all other forms of aquatic life except that of the lowest order. While the small-mouth bass is naturally restricted to cold and temperate waters, the large-mouth bids defiance alike to the ice-bound streams of Canada, the tropical lagoons of East Mexico, and the southern streams of sunny Florida."

The necessary equipment for the capture of black bass has been perfected through a long and varied selection to cover just flies, artificial and natural baits, and what was written down but two or three years ago seems now out of date; clubs and tournament competitions have no doubt been the cause of this change.

Important Details

FOR fly fishing it is best (as in bait fishing) to have two rods; one for deep, heavy, rushing water, the other for shallow and comparatively still water. For the former, use a 9-foot 6-inch rod, weighing 8 ounces, and the latter a 10-foot rod, weighing 6 ounces, both of the best split bamboo, with cork grip handle and German silver reel mountings, and guides chosen to suit. The line to be of braided waterproof silk, medium weight, but of the best make. The single click reel to be of aluminum and rubber, large enough to contain fifty yards of line or more. For deep, heavy water and large flies, use heavy bass gut leaders with droppers; for shallow, light water and small flies, use heavy trout gut leaders with droppers.

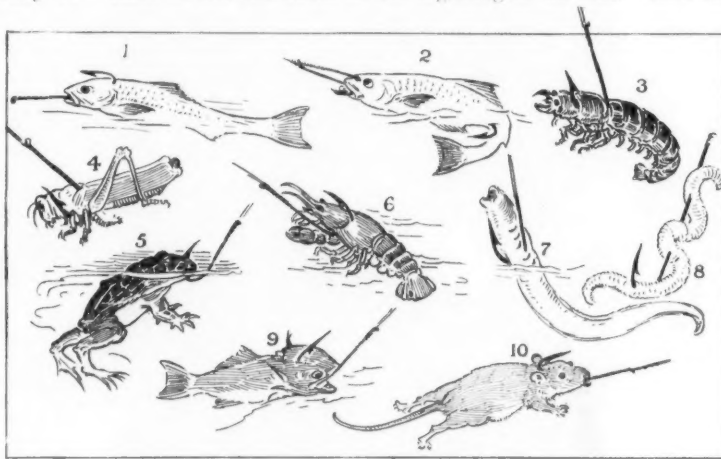
The flies which seem most generally popular in Canada and Maine are the Silver Doctor, Parmachene Bell, Montreal, Professor, Brown Hackle, and Red Ibis. For Western States and the Middle West, the Coachman, King of the Water, Abbey, Polka, Lord Baltimore, and Gray Hackle. For the South, the Cracker, Yellow Sally, Coachman, Abbey, Henshall, and White Miller—all tied on No. 2 to No. 6 O'Shaughnessy hooks. Some use only one fly on the cast, others use two, and a few use three; the larger the fly the smaller the number on the cast.

In the small lakes and rivers of the Eastern States, the flies are better when of a more quiet color and tied on smaller hooks—Nos. 6, 8, and 10. Those most popular are Brown Hackle, Green Drake, Coachman, Professor, Beaverkill, and Black Gnat.

The up-to-date bass bait-rod is a distinctive institution of itself, not modified, but created to be most successful

for the purpose of a peculiarly modern method of casting. Discussion has raged and will rage between the West and East concerning length of rod. In the West from 4 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 10 inches is the length, while Eastern anglers at the present time use a rod from 5 to 6 feet; both agree, however, that it should be well constructed of the best split bamboo with an agate tip, one intermediate raised guide and a raised agate first guide, and that cork makes the most comfortable handle-grip. Also that it should be of one single piece, and separate handle with the reel-seat placed above it, both together weighing from 5 to 6 ounces, depending upon the length of rod and weight of baits used.

The bait-casting reel is of greater importance than the rod, better all-round work is done with a good reel and poor rod than a poor reel and good rod. The ideal reel is of German silver, quadruple multiplier, 2-inch diameter, 1½ or 1¾ length of spool, and should be without drags. The line is of undressed or raw silk (some say soft, and others claim hard-braided is best), the size being No. 2. There should be a leader made of heavier silk, extending from the bait backward through the guides to the spool and wound round it several times to take the strain off the beginning of the cast.



The Proper Hooking of Live Bait for Bass

1, One-hook minnow; 2, two-hook minnow; 3, helgramite; 4, grass-hopper; 5, frog; 6, crawfish; 7, lamprey; 8, worm; 9, young catfish; 10, mouse

Bass feed upon the different creatures living in or near the water they inhabit, therefore if live bait is used, first find out what is the local food of the bass. The list of live baits in various localities are chubs, shiners and minnows, frogs, crawfish, helgramites, lampreys, young catfish, small mice, grasshoppers and crickets, salt-water shrimps, worms, sometimes cut pieces of fish and pork shaped like a minnow.

The first favorite live bait is the real minnow with a long black streak down the sides, 4 or 5 inches long. Next is the small shiner, or dace, especially good for rough or colored water, cloudy or dark days. The golden chub is good for bright days and clear water, their tougher mouths endure the hook longer and they are more lively than the shiner. If these are not available, get a young perch and clip off its spines with scissors. Young suckers are also very good in low, clear water, their tough, leathery lips hold well on to the hooks. Young frogs are very effective in running streams as well as marshy, weedy ponds; also the hind legs, skinned,

it in three, and is described as "straight up." This climb is a problem in motoring I shall not try to solve in advance.

At least there is no doubt the summer's visitors to Alaska can see Keystone Cañon in comfort while the steamer is at Valdez dock; and the 400-mile journey to Fairbanks is only a matter of loosening Uncle Sam's purse-strings. A road there must be, and a good one, before the great interior regions begin adequate development, for one can not do much with flour at a dollar a pound, and that price is the logical and inevitable result of difficult transportation.

The answer, of course, is the railroad, and that, too, is coming. The railroad era and the good roads era are on in Alaska, but not in Yukon territory, across the Canadian line. The Canadian territory—thanks to an energetic and far-seeing Government—has superb roads, but no railways, unless one counts the White Pass and Yukon, which begins and ends on the American side, but is the gateway to the upper Yukon. In Alaska the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad is a hundred miles in length and being rushed forward at a pace as fast as money and men can make it. It taps central territory of great importance, but five thousand miles of it would not give Alaska all the road she will need and must have. There is still pressing need for wagon roads in a dozen directions, and no amount of railroad building will lessen that need for a generation.

The automobile will yet play its important part in the development of this amazing young territory.

of larger frogs; both should be skittered on the surface, or allowed to float down a runway; if used in bottom fishing they should be so placed on the tackle as not to be able to crawl under stones, but frogs are best to cast along the surface around or near lily pods. Crawfish are best when they are "shedders or peelers," and are only used in still fishing, but should not be allowed to crawl on the bottom. The helgramite is a capital bait for bass, both in rapid and shallow water; it should be kept forever on the move because it clings tenaciously to every object it can touch.

The lamper eel is used mostly for casting, skittering, and still fishing; they are only good when alive, and in that condition they are the best bait for bass, aside from minnows. A young four-inch catfish makes an excellent bait because it is hardy; as many as four bass have been caught on a single bait before it dies. Grasshoppers and crickets, when full grown, are best floated alive at the water's surface; in their struggles they soon attract the attention of bass and are taken with avidity; they are just as effective when dead if the wind makes a ripple on the water. The method of hooking these baits are shown in cuts.

Because of the great difficulty of procuring and keeping natural bait in fair condition and the many annoyances caused by their actions in the water, more and more bass fishermen confine their attention entirely to artificial lures. They are cheaper, last longer, and many claim them to be even better than live bait. Certain it is that a great many of these later devices are so worthy and so fully demonstrate their effectiveness in taking fish as to be the most important feature in up-to-date tackle.

The most favorable time for fly-casting is early morning, late afternoon till dark, or a cloudy day. Small, quiet-colored flies on bright days in low and clear water; large and brighter colored flies on dark days with high or rough water, and the same at evenings.

Lake and River Fishing

IN WADING a running stream cover every point where large rocks make eddies; bass move from place to place, and are just as likely to be at the edge of the stream as in the middle. Bass, more than most fish, take the fly as it drops on the water, and dart like a flash after a moving fly. A long, deep pool should be fished from the bottom, casting upstream; if such a pool have a high, rocky side force the fly close to it. Fishing on lakes is quite different from river fishing. The time of day, weather conditions, flies on the water, all

have influence in getting bass to rise. The best time is rippling water, gray sky, just after a rain on a warm morning. Have the boat in deep water, cast far out toward shallow bars, rocky or weedy places. Never allow the flies to lie still on the water; if they sink it is better, then jerk in short runs; in a word, tease the fish, and they will respond. Make every effort to drop a fly on the spot where a fish rises; if no response, repeat the cast a few feet away with a new fly.

Casting the minnow and artificial lures, next to fly-fishing, is the most artistic mode of angling for bass; indeed, in some respects it is more difficult. The same method of casting will suffice for both live bait and artificial lures—the difference comes in when the fish strikes. With live bait the bass should be allowed from four to twelve seconds to gorge the bait before you strike. With artificial lures the strike of the fish should be followed instantly by the strike of the angler to set well the barb before the fish can eject the lure, which it does instantly it discovers the deception.

Lawn Tennis Experts of America

The Men and Women of Distinguished Skill and Scientific Tactics

By Dr. P. B. HAWK

CONTRARY to conditions obtaining in some other fields of sport, it takes several years to develop really first-class tennis form, even granting natural aptitude. A boy may enter college with no knowledge of football, and by the end of the sophomore year the skilful coaches have evolved a star tackle or full-back. In an even shorter interval crude material is taught to excel in the shot-put, hammer-throw, the jumps, runs, sprints, or hurdles. Even first-class golfing ability may be reached more quickly than it takes to attain equal skill in lawn tennis. We hear much about youngsters coming to the fore in tennis, but the records reveal that our national title has never been held by other than men, comparatively speaking, of mature years, except in the case of Whitman in 1898. This victory is less significant when we recall that practically all the older contenders were out of the game that year, two notable absentees being Larned and Wrenn, who were in the Spanish-American War. Even at this time, however, Whitman was more mature than were Travers, Herreshoff, or Gardner when they won equally important golf titles.

The only one of the major sports which requires as long development is baseball. To be sure there are youngsters possessing natural aptitude for baseball or for tennis who exhibit unusual skill in their early years of play, but for the most part the facts bear out my contention, that many years are required to develop a first-class performer.

The Qualifications of a Champion

IN NO field of athletic endeavor is there more opportunity for strategy and finesse. A steady "hard hitter" with well-developed "head" tactics would generally be a more efficient tennis machine than a player who used similar tactics, but was not equipped with the cannon-ball delivery. Of course, speed is essential, but it is my opinion that one can not smash one's way to the tennis championship of the United States. A player without finesse and with practically no strategic tactics may annex a few minor championships, but the major title will always rest safely with the man who plays with his head, and has the endurance. A championship contest between well-matched opponents calls for as much physical energy as baseball.

The lax management of many important tennis fixtures is an ever-present source of discontent. The absence of umpires and linesmen from important matches has come to be habitual, or, when such officials are supplied, they are often too grossly lacking in knowledge to render service of value. An inefficient umpire or linesman is a continuous source of irritation to a tournament player, particularly if such player be of a nervous temperament. There are signs that the management of some of our important tennis events is being placed upon a higher plane, but there is much to do before reaching the standard set by leading foreign events—in particular, those of England.

Few realize the vast number of tennis enthusiasts in the United States. There are probably at least one million active tennis players or people closely associated with the sport in this country alone. Although statistics are not at hand to bear me out in the assertion, nevertheless I believe there are more tennis players than golf players within our borders, notwithstanding the fact that the relative importance accorded to the two sports by the public press is all in favor of the golfers. The tennis courts of our country certainly far outnumber the golf courses. This, to be sure, is to be expected, partly because of the much smaller area of land required for the proper outfitting for tennis.

The Older and the Younger Groups

THE prominent men players of the United States may be divided into two groups. First we have what may be termed the "Old Guard," typifying as it does all that has been best in tennis in this country for the last decade. In this class are: W. A. Larned, the six-time champion of the United States; B. C. Wright, our most

"American Lawn Tennis," the official journal, places the number of actual players in the United States at three hundred thousand. Dr. Hawk's estimate seems to be that of an enthusiast.—EDITOR.



Miss May Sutton

Winner of national and international championships

prominent international player, holder of our national title in 1905, and up to date the only American to vanquish N. E. Brookes, one of the Australian guardians of the Davis Cup; W. J. Clothier, the national champion of 1906, also a player of international reputation; F. B. Alexander, joint holder of the doubles championship of the United States, and a man of extensive competition upon foreign courts; H. H. Hackett, the senior member of the championship team of Hackett and Alexander, and, without doubt, the most finished and resourceful doubles player our country has ever produced; and, finally, R. D. Little and K. H. Behr, both of international reputation and for years keen contenders for the national titles.

In the second class of younger players may first be mentioned Wallace F. Johnson, a University of Pennsylvania student, holder of the intercollegiate title and



W. A. Larned

Six times champion of the United States

winner of the Southampton, Pennsylvania State, and other important events. After him comes N. W. Niles, the ex-Harvard and former intercollegiate title holder, and winner of the spectacular Seabright event of last year, in which tournament two of the "Old Guard" (Little and Behr) succumbed to his prowess. Messrs. M. E. McLaughlin and M. H. Long, America's representatives against Australia in the Davis Cup competitions of 1909, follow next. The most important achievements of the young Californians in 1909 were Long's victories in the Western championship and McLaughlin's success at Newport, where he was runner-up to Clothier, who challenged Champion Larned and was defeated. McLaughlin, coupled with Jones, was also challenger for the doubles title. G. F. Touchard, present holder of the indoor championship, is also a sterling player of the younger school, who is rapidly forging to the front, as his early season victory over Johnson at Chevy Chase indicates, although it must be remembered that Johnson is a "slow starter." Another "youngster" of promise is R. A. Holden, Jr., Yale champion and joint holder with H. T. Emerson of the Western doubles title and runner-up to Touchard for the indoor championship. That Holden must be reckoned with during the present season was emphasized recently when he defeated Behr. Yet another young player of promise is Siverd of Pittsburg, who went through the season of 1909 without a defeat, annexing on the way three tournaments in western Pennsylvania and sending down to defeat, among others, Rendall, the present Philadelphia champion.

Of these younger players, the greatest latent possibilities reside in Johnson, to whom, I believe, the national title will come within five years if he develops a more aggressive net game and keeps fit.

The Leading Women Players

TWO players included in the first ten, but who can not logically be classed as belonging to the "Old Guard" or the "youngster" divisions, although exceptionally fine performers of national reputation, are E. P. Larned, the brother of the present champion, and Robert Le Roy. Larned's most notable achievement of 1909 was his defeat of Johnson in the challenge round of the Middle States championship at Orange, New Jersey.

Players desirous of annexing championship laurels will do well to follow the excellent daily as well as training habits of Champion W. A. Larned.

Foremost among the women players stands Miss May Sutton of California, who won the national title in 1904 and later annexed the English title also. Until this

season none of her sex had been able to extend her, but in the recent Ojai Valley (California) tournament she was beaten by Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, the national champion and a player of marked brilliancy. Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Miss Evelyn Sears, and Miss Elizabeth Moore, are three ex-champions who, with Mrs. Hannum of Canada and the Misses Rotch, Neely, Hammond, Steever, and Wagner constitute the leaders. Other women players of prominence in America are Mrs. Rice, nee Claire Johnson, the sister of Wallace Johnson, and the Misses Green, Harlan, and Chase of Philadelphia; the Misses Fenno and Sears (Eleanora) of Boston; Miss Wilkey of Plainfield, New Jersey; Miss Moyes, the ex-Canadian champion; Mrs. Pouch, ex-champion of the United States; Mrs. Chapman of Nyack, New York; the Misses Dodd and Ramsay of Cincinnati; Mrs. Schmitz, the indoor champion; and Miss Marcus of Far Rockaway.

From this galaxy of stars, apart from Miss Sutton, the writer would pick Miss Hammond, Miss Hotchkiss, and Mrs. Rice as possessing the greatest latent tennis possibilities. In the matches among these three in the women's national championships at Philadelphia last summer there was very little to choose. Provided Miss Hammond enters into active competition in 1910 and develops more aggressiveness at the net, I should not be surprised to see her our next national champion.

The Outlook for 1910

MISS HOTCHKISS, our national champion, plays a style of game entirely different from that of the other women in the "first flight," who follow, in general, the lines laid down by Miss Sutton and content themselves with playing a distinctive back-court game, whereas Miss Hotchkiss is an aggressive net player. She can follow her service to the net with success, and, when there, her volleying and smashing are such as to give her a unique place among the women players of the day. Her ground strokes, however, are far inferior to those of Miss Sutton or Miss Hammond.

As to who will be the ultimate winners in 1910 of our national titles for men, the writer can see no chance whatever of any team taking the doubles title away from Hackett and Alexander. As to the singles title, with Wright out of the country, Alexander not in active singles competition, and Clothier ill, there is no one left but Larned, who should finish the season as the seven-time champion of the United States. Of course, if Larned is off in play and our younger contenders show such improvement as may logically be expected, the blue-ribbon event of the American courts will see a new star added to the tennis constellation during the latter part of August.

There is a report that Wright expects to return for the important grass court events beginning with Longwood, and that he will be accompanied by Wilding, the Australian crack. If this is true, it will in no way change my opinion of the ultimate outcome of our championships. I do not believe Wright and Wilding can wrest the doubles laurels from our present championship team, nor in the singles do I see any chance for Wilding, provided Larned is playing in form. As between Clothier and Wright, there is little to choose, whereas Larned, on his 1909 form, should win by a small margin over either.

"Lawn" tennis has come to be a misnomer. Time was when the game was played exclusively upon the lawn, but in this country, at present, lawn courts are far outnumbered by hard-surfaced courts, which are generally constructed of clay, asphalt, or cement, and referred to, collectively, as "clay courts."

Clay Court Players

AS A CONSERVATIVE estimate, I should say there are fifty who play exclusively upon clay courts to one who plays exclusively upon the lawn. In recognition of this fact, the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, under whose auspices are given all our important events, recently directed that a tournament be held annually to determine the national clay court championship, and the first contest for this title will be held August 1 at Omaha, Nebraska. As indicative of the growth of the game in this country, I may cite the recent organization of the American Association of Clay Court Players.



Miss Hazel Hotchkiss

Present holder of the national championship



The Bullet
that Strikes

A BLOW OF 2038 POUNDS

when shot from the .401 CALIBER

WINCHESTER

SELF-LOADING RIFLE, MODEL 1910

This new Winchester shoots a heavier bullet and hits a harder blow than any other recoil operated rifle made. It is even more powerful than the .30 U. S. Army, of big-game hunting fame. The loading and firing of this rifle are controlled by the trigger finger.

IT HITS LIKE THE HAMMER OF THOR

Send for illustrated circular fully describing
this new rifle which has strength and power plus

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.



A Happy Marriage

Every man and woman, particularly those entered upon matrimony, should possess the new and valuable book by William H. Walling, A. M., M. D., which sensibly treats of the sexual relations of both sexes, and, as well, how and when to advise son or daughter.

Unequalled indorsement of the press, ministry, legal and medical professions.

It contains in one volume:

- Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
- Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
- Knowledge a Father Should Have.
- Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
- Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
- Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
- Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
- Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
- Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
- Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in One Volume, Illustrated, \$2, Postpaid

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

PURITAN PUB. CO., 707 Perry Bldg., PHILA., PA.

The PULLMAN

AUTOMATIC SAFETY RAZOR Strop

gives blades a keen, close-shaving edge, better than brand new for every shave. No skill or thought required to operate. May be used with any strop. Edge is automatically held at the angle maker put on it. You can't use it the wrong way.

Hold the Stropper Against the Strop and Strop

Strops all standard thin blades, single or double edged—simply turn the stropper over. You can't nick the strop nor injure the blade.

\$1.00

Most dealers can supply the Pullman Strop. If yours can't, give us his name and send us \$1.00, stating what razor you use. Try it 10 days—your money back if you want it, without argument.

PULLMAN MFG. CO.
17 Allen St. Rochester, N. Y.

Porosknit

Summer Underwear

FOR MEN

Porosknit Union Suits, being light weight, thin and elastic, never pull open between each button. The open texture lets air cool your body. Wear Porosknit two-piece or union suit garments and know true cool comfort.

When Buying Insist On This Label

It Is On Every Genuine Garment

Any Style in Union Suits
For Men, \$1.00 50c. For Boys

Any Style Shirt and Drawers
50c For Men For Boys 25c

Buy from nearest dealer. Send for Illustrated Booklet—FREE
CHALMERS KNITTING CO., 3 Washington St., Amsterdam, N.Y.

The Sportsman's View-Point

School for Public Spirit

NOTHING so encourages and helps the making of American citizens out of this heterogeneous joblot of immigrants in our midst, as the development of public spirit through the Playground and Public Schools Athletic League movements. The physical drilling, the prescribed cleanliness of body, the cleansing of mind, the order and the discipline—and especially the discipline—are working wonders among the children of the streets. The story of how the Athletic League button made scholars out of unruly boys, negligent of their books in the New York public schools, I have already written; but it is so insistent and so illustrative as to be ever new and always interesting.

Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Minneapolis—every one of these cities has had similar experience, viz., a raising of the classroom standing and an improvement in deportment, following introduction of the sports and the boy's consequent effort to win a League button.

The playground movement itself is sweeping the country. Cities are appropriating money for their provision; States like Massachusetts, for example, are creating them by law; and Chicago, always progressive, is experimenting in taking the children afield—on country excursions. Out in San Francisco, Sidney Peixotto has exploited the camping out excursion idea for boys with great success.

Making Work Vital

THE beneficial effect of such work upon the great majority of the children of the cities is impossible of understanding except to those who seek a first-hand near view. In New York, where thousands of little children had actually to be taught how to play, children of the foreigners, the results in physical appearance and in conduct are so great as to be almost unbelievable.

The Playground Association propose now to go farther—to follow out the German idea of inciting to folk and child play; organizing not only for playgrounds, but for the promotion of play. The thought back of this step is to develop the art of playing anywhere, and of constructing the facilities at hand for the purpose. Thus Dr. Henry S. Curtis, secretary of the Association, says: "We take for our province the promotion of the play spirit and the play opportunities for all ages and both sexes."

The hope of this wider scheme is an extension of the play spirit into all country towns and small cities where are factories and large business houses; to aid the impetus for picnics, summer games, festivals; to forward any wholesome diversion which will add the play interest to work. For such is our need, viz., to get the play interest, the joy element, into American life; into our shop life and into our home life.

And that is what the vacant-lot movement, inspired by Mayor Pingree's Detroit potato fields, is also doing where it has been tried in Philadelphia, Chicago, Kansas City, and Washington. A little sunshine, a little joy—whether the route be track athletics, picnics, or hoeing potatoes—it's the thing that gives vital quality to the work.

Baseball East and West

THE 1910 college baseball season, closing with Yale's defeat of Harvard (10-9) in a ding-dong errorful game, was to me particularly interesting, not because of its quality, which I thought always variable and rarely high, but on account of the unwitting comparison it supplied of Eastern and Western systems of preparing teams.

In the East a special, professional coach obtains at all the colleges able to afford him, and summer play through hotel, resort, and other professionalizing agencies is permitted.

In the West the leading group, known as the Conference colleges and including Minnesota, Chicago, Iowa, Indiana, Purdue, Northwestern, Wisconsin, and Illinois, rely chiefly on the coaching of their general athletic instructor (who must be a member of the faculty and appointed by the university governing body on recommendation of the president), and are denied the license permitted Eastern college players as respects summer baseball.

This means that Eastern college players receive more highly specialized instruction and a longer (and supposedly better) preparatory period; hence, if there be the proclaimed value in such procedure, it should have expression in the comparative play

of the two sections,—and to the great advantage of the East.

Now, curiously, however, of the two groups of colleges, the East played more loosely than the West, and no team in the East went through the season showing such consistently clean baseball as the nine of Illinois. In batting the leading teams of the East appear to be a little the better; but this is more than balanced by the cleaner fielding of the Western group.

It is pleasing indeed to have so practically demonstrated that the healthier and more sportsmanly methods of the Western colleges have developed nines competent of at least as excellent baseball as the Eastern colleges with their more elaborate training and coaching aids.

Better Spirit

IN ONE respect, and a very important one, great improvement was shown on the Eastern college diamond—viz., in the better spirit of the players and more sportsmanly attitude of the cheering sections. Yapping on the field and attempts to rattle opposing pitchers were happily less. For this we are indebted to the boys themselves, who, at the beginning of the season, in their clubs and through their undergraduate papers, expressed disapproval and a desire "to cut it out."

I have great faith in the American boy if the question is put up to him. I even believe, if it were clearly put up to him and hard enough, he would also cut out this disgracing feature of Eastern college baseball—the summer play on hotel, resort, and other teams for free board and lodging. It is not that there is any disgrace in playing baseball for your keep. On the contrary, the young man who has the stuff in him to work his way through college is deserving of highest commendation; and, in my experience, I find it's not this kind of young man who seeks such method. The disgrace, of course, is in lying about it. It's a sneaking, unclean subterfuge, entirely at variance with the nature of the average American boy; and Eastern college faculties have failed to handle the question with credit. I am sure, if the undergraduates and the influential alumni would take it up as they have taken up the muckering on the ball field, equally satisfactory results would follow.

Inconsistent Play

PLAY among the Eastern colleges was unusually inconsistent from first to last, which would cause no comment were such insistence not made for professional coaching and the long preparatory period; no one expects or wishes college boys to play like professionals.

The best baseball in the East, in my judgment, was shown in the Princeton-Pennsylvania, fourteen-inning, 6-6 tie game; and, despite Princeton's longer schedule and heavier batting, I'm not so sure that Pennsylvania did not make the most consistent season's showing among Eastern teams. And this Pennsylvania game, too, just about showed Princeton's top form, for although two straight games were won from Harvard and two out of three from Yale, in each case opponents' errors and heavy batting were responsible. That Yale did not win the final game from Princeton was not for lack of opportunity.

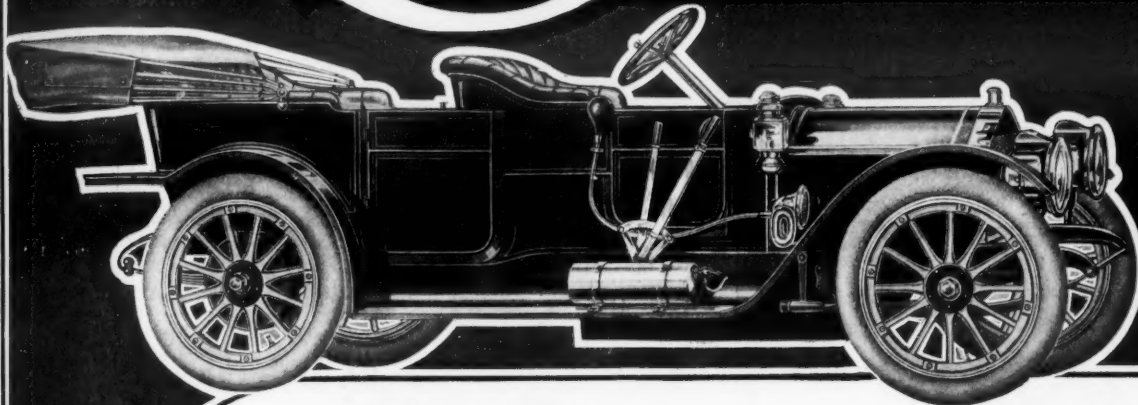
Strange how Yale appears to be losing ground in the Princeton baseball contests. Running back thirty years, for example, we find that from 1880 to 1890 Princeton won one game to Yale's seven, and broke even on two. From 1890 to 1900 Princeton won four games and Yale six. From 1900 to 1910, inclusive, Princeton won seven and Yale three.

As between Yale and Harvard: from '80 to '90 Yale won six, Harvard two and two were even. From '90 to 1900 only eight games were played, of which Yale won four, Harvard two and two were even. From 1900-1910 Harvard won seven, Yale three and one was even. Since 1868, date of first contest, Yale has won fifty-nine games and Harvard fifty-six.

The other games of the Eastern year particularly noteworthy were: Lafayette's defeat of Princeton (3-0), by making more hits and fewer errors; Brown-Pennsylvania (2-1); Syracuse-Yale (3-1), in an errorless game; Amherst-Brown (2-1); Cornell-Yale (3-0); Pennsylvania-Cornell (2-1); and West Point's victory over Annapolis (2-0), making four hits and no errors to the Navy's two hits and three errors.

Brown, by its ragged play against Harvard, spoiled what would otherwise have been a season's showing of the best, though I do not pretend to compare Brown with the others, since it frankly threw open its

COLE 30-1911



The Car
You'll Be
Proud
To Own

Cole 30—"Fore-Dore"
36 H. P. Touring Car

—the Classiest Car of Them All

There's an indescribable satisfaction in flying over the road in a car the quality of the 1911 Cole 30, and the man who owns this roomy, luxuriously appointed car will be proud to show his nameplate in the company of the larg-

est and highest priced cars. No car ever made excels, mechanically, the 1911 Cole 30—no matter what its price. It is the sturdiest, most rugged, most practical car you could wish for—a car for long, rough trips—for short, fast runs—in fact, an all

round car for city, or country use, and it has the same graceful, effective, fetching lines, the same rich upholstery and the same quiet running quality for which you must pay a thousand dollars more in other cars.

Cole 30 "Fore-Dore" Touring Car

Glance at the illustration—looks for all the world like one of those big, five thousand dollar cars—doesn't it?

And it is, too, in all save price. *Mere Pictures and words can't begin to show these cars as they are.* When you see them you will understand why—nay, more, you will marvel—the facts seem too good to be true—one can scarcely believe that such a car—the most up-to-date car on the market—can be sold for only \$1,650, because you have never before seen the equal of this Cole 30 "Fore-Dore" Touring Car sold for less than \$3,500. Our 1911 Cole 30 "Fore-Dore" Touring Car has the same graceful, symmetrical lines to be found in the new popular models of the highest priced cars on the market.

It is luxurious, powerful and speedy—a car you'll be proud to own. Low in price—economical in up-keep—yet with all the perfections and appointments of the most expensive cars. Compare it with any car costing up to \$2,500. We are willing to abide by your judgment.

Economical In Fuel

On May 19th the Chicago Motor Club arranged an Economy Run over the Chicago-Lake Geneva Course and return—191 miles—open to all makes of cars.

A Cole 30 Touring Car—a stock car—driven by Johnson—carrying four passengers—total weight 2,950 pounds—carried off the fuel record of 23.6 miles to gallon of gasoline.

Why \$1,600 for 1911 Larger Cars—36 H. P.

Our cars of 1910 season were mechanically perfect—experience developed no weaknesses whatever—and our 1911 models are not materially altered in any way. Increasing the bore and stroke of our cylinders and making slight changes in the valves increases the power rating of the Cole 30 to 36 H. P. All Cole 30 models have the lengthened wheel base—115 inches—7 inches longer than our 1910 models; this means 7 inches more body room for the comfort of the passengers, making large, spacious cars you'll be proud to own. The lengthened wheel base and body, the full floating axle, higher wheels, larger tires and more powerful engines make a larger and better car—and this and the advanced cost of materials adds considerable to the actual cost of building the 1911 Cole 30—yet we have added but \$100 to its selling price.

Parts upon which safety and durability depend are made twice as strong as necessary without any regard for cost, and its mechanism has been simplified without the sacrifice of quality—means less liability of damage, less repair expense.

The Unit Power Plant Means Extreme Silence

Its perfect smoothness of operation is largely accounted for by its unit power plant, designed upon mechanically correct principles and constructed of the highest grade materials with the nicest accuracy.

36 H. P. in a five passenger car affords an amazing amount of reserve energy—enabling you to mount the most stubborn hill—sending you along the road as fast as you care to go—and in absolute silence.

Easy On Tires

The weight of the Cole 30 has been kept down to the lowest possible notch, so as to minimize cost of upkeep. Too often tires are over-loaded—the larger the wheel—the larger the tire—the less burden on them. It will have 34 inch wheels—2 inches larger than last season—and 4 inch tires as against 3½ last season—and that extra half inch will save you lots of tire repair expense and 34 in. wheels assure road smoothness.

\$1,600

And You Will Be Proud To Show Your Nameplate

Why You Should Order Now

We can only build a certain number of cars for the coming season—and build them right—and we shall not indulge in a sensational selling season at the expense of quality.

That's why we say to you, Mr. Motor Car Buyer—don't wait till Spring—you'll be disappointed. If you want to secure the biggest motor car value to be offered this season—the time to choose is NOW—see this car at once and decide if you want one, for orders must be filled in rotation—delay might mean our inability to supply you.

If you will take the trouble to have our local agent demonstrate the car, which he will be glad to do, without imposing any obligation whatever upon you, we will prove to you that we have stunted nowhere—that the Cole 30 is the equal of any car on the market today, at any price.

Some Cole 30 Records That Prove Speed and Endurance

That racing at high speed more effectually proves the real worth of a motor car than any other test that could be given it, has been demonstrated beyond all question and the fact that during the year that has just passed, a Cole 30 established a new world's record at Los Angeles, and the same identical car, a stock car, with Bill Endicott at the wheel, made a clean sweep at Atlanta—that the Cole 30 is the only car of its class that ever finished a 24-hour endurance race—not a flat tire—motor in perfect condition at finish. In the Jacksonville-Savannah endurance run a Cole 30 led at the finish after two days over rough, sandy roads without a single defect.

These records amply demonstrate how unusually rugged, how easy on tires, how perfect in lubrication, how thoroughly dependable, even under the severest tests, is the Cole 30—they are your assurance of speed and endurance to the full limit of mechanical possibilities, at a far less outlay for operation and up-keep than is possible with any big, high priced motor cars.

Specifications Cole 30

Motor—Unit type, 4-cylinder, 4-cycle, 4½x5½, cast in pairs, 36 horsepower. Ignition—Latest improved magneto with tube coil and kick switch, also connected with dry cell batteries. Carburetor—1¼ inch float feed type. Drive—Shaft drive direct to bevel gears on rear axle. Axles—Rear axle bevel gear, full floating type, Hyatt roller bearings. Front, "I" beam with ball bearings and ball bearings on steering yoke. Brakes—12 inches in diameter, ¾ face. One pair external, operated by foot pedal and one pair internal, operated by hand lever; both acting direct on wheel drums. Steering Gear—Worm and sector, built-up type—17 inch mahogany wheel, aluminum spider. Frame—Double dropped pressed steel channel section; width, 23 inches; rear, 26½ inches; length, 140 inches; 4 inch drop in rear. Wheels—Artillery type, fitted with Firestone demountable, detachable rims. Wheel Base—115 inches. Tires—34x4. Clearance—10½ inches. Tread—56 inches—Optional 60 inch. Springs—Front, semi-elliptic, 40x3 inches. Rear, full elliptic, with scroll ends, 58x3 inches. Control—Spark and throttle located at top of steering column, also foot accelerator. Clutch—Leather faced cone, operated by fly wheel, housed in unit power plant. Gasoline Capacity—14 gallons. Oil Capacity—6 pints. Bodies—All sheet steel with ash frame. Upholstering—No. 1 M. B. Leather, over curled hair and deep coil springs. Painting—Regular. Equipment—One pair side oil lamps and tail lamp, two Solar Short Couple Gas Lamps connected with generator; horn; (Prent-O-Lite extra); one set regular tools; including pump and repair kit for tires and jack. Weight, approximately 2,500 pounds.

Palace Touring Car, 36 h.p. \$1,600

Cole Flyer, Torpedo Roadster, 36 h.p. 1,600

"Fore-Dore" Toy Tonneau, 36 h.p. 1,650

"Fore-Dore" Touring Car, 36 h.p. 1,650

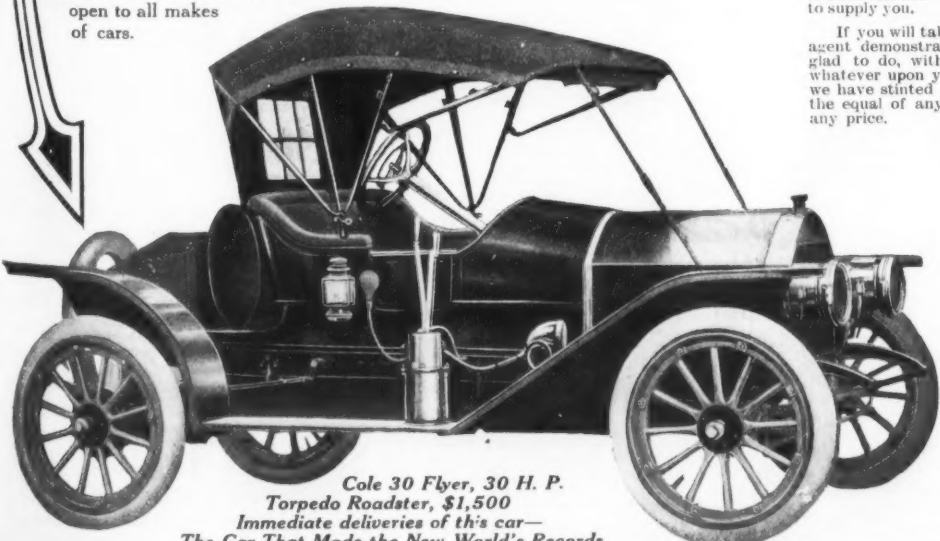
Mr. Dealer: 1911 Will Be A Cole 30 Year

More than half of our output is contracted for and before Sept. 1st the balance is sure to be taken by responsible dealers. It is not a question of selling our output, but of placing it in the hands of the most desirable dealers—real live wires, fully competent to successfully demonstrate the superior quality of this car and ready and willing to handle the thousands of prospective buyers our advertising is certain to produce.

We are thoroughly satisfied that our 1911 "Fore-Dore" and Flyer (Torpedo Roadster) will be the biggest selling successes of the season and mighty profitable to the dealers fortunate enough to secure agencies for the Cole 30 line—can be seen Aug. 15, at factory, or at our distributors.

Do you want to be one of the lucky ones? If so, today is the time to get busy—right now. If not rated at Dun's or Bradstreet's, send references in order to have application receive consideration.

C. P. Henderson, Sales Department,
Cole Motor Car Company,
Manufacturers, Indianapolis, Ind.



Cole 30 Flyer, 30 H. P.
Torpedo Roadster, \$1,500
Immediate deliveries of this car—
The Car That Made the New World's Records

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



On hot, sultry summer evenings, in office, study or workshop, you will appreciate the cool, clear brilliance of

General Electric Mazda Lamps

Especially when you realize that their use cuts in two the former cost of electric lighting. Substitute them now for your present illuminant and you can keep several electric fans running on the current that they save.

Phone your electric light man—he knows. If you happen to be using other illuminants, ask your lighting company how little it will cost to install G-E MAZDAS.

The "Dawn of a New Era in Lighting"

tells all you want to know about this new lamp. If your lighting company's supply of this book is exhausted, write us for it.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
Dept. 42 Schenectady, N. Y.



FISH All Sea Foods

No better or more delicate flavor can be added to all fish cooking than by using

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

A perfect seasoning for Soups, Steaks, Chops, Roasts, Gravies and Salad Dressings.

It Aids Digestion.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGTS., N. Y.



No need to pay the high price of couch or bed hammocks. The improved 1910 Hammo-port is better in every way—less expensive. Back rest adjustable to any position, use as a wind shield or back rest. The patent spring cannot sag and will support 450 lbs. Use as a hammock or bed for outdoor sleeping. Solid colors and handsome stripes, positively fast colors. Guaranteed satisfactory or money back. Buy from your dealer or we will ship com-
\$9.75
Ask for Booklet I FREE.
CARNIE-GOULDIE MFG. CO.
Kansas City, Missouri



IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

ranks to the semi-professionals of the summer ball school.

Columbia's Athletic Degeneracy

COLUMBIA petered out after a very promising start. Columbia's athletic degeneration is one of the untoward exhibits of the Eastern college world. It began about ten years ago and has quickened since abandonment of football toward its low mark of this year. In the track athletic championships it was able to secure only two and a half points, beaten by Dartmouth and Brown, and ranging alongside of Wesleyan and Bowdoin. On the water, as seems latterly to be usual, its hopes failed of realization, which is in no sense a criticism of the crew, for their work was first class, but only reflective of the lack of interest and material at the university which threatens the very life of the rowing game.

Illinois Supreme

IN THE Western group, most of the teams had games with a majority of the others, though the number was not regular, so it is practically impossible to make satisfactory comparison among them; but the supremacy of Illinois, which went through the season without losing a game, was established.

East and West the most notable feature to my mind was the heavier than usual batting, notwithstanding the excellent work of the pitchers; and East, that which impressed me most was lack of judgment. Thus again the conclusion obtrudes that the specialized, professional coaching to which the Eastern teams are committed appears to take individual skill and initiative out of the game, and baseball grows more mechanical. It must be admitted that 1910 Eastern college baseball is not a credit to professional coaching.

Brilliant Track Work

ON THE track, the West secures honors for two of the most brilliant performances of the year—a furlong in 21 1-5 seconds by Ralph C. Craig of Detroit, equaling the world's record made by that wonderful sprinter Wefers in 1896; and a hundred-yard sprint in 9 4-5 seconds by Hill of Minnesota. The other star performance was a pole vault record of 12 feet 4 3-8 inches by F. T. Nelson of Yale.

As a body, Pennsylvania performed most creditably, winning the Eastern intercollegiate championship (27 1-2) with a well-balanced, resourceful team which secured necessary points, notwithstanding the unexpected defeat of W. C. Paull, who last year placed the one-mile amateur record at 4 minutes 17 4-5 seconds.

Yale, which had been beaten in the dual meet one point by Harvard, attained to second honors (25 1-2), with Michigan third (20), Princeton fourth (17)—a showing of great credit to the college which emphasizes the value of the intracollegiate contests which were inaugurated by far-seeing alumni a few years ago.

Cornell and Harvard, both recent winners, did no better than fifth and sixth place, respectively, with 14 and 13 1-2 points. Last year Harvard won the championship with 39 1-2 points; and the major portion of those point winners were in college this year. Yale and Cornell lost heavily in winners through graduation.

Notre Dame added to her football successes of last autumn by securing the Western track championship (29); but the surprise of the occasion, certainly to the Middle West, was the showing of the Far West—Stanford taking second (17); California tying Illinois for fourth (12), and Washington following next with 10 points. Chicago managed to get third (13).

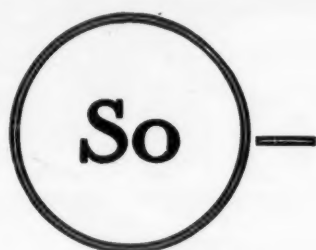
There is little to choose between Eastern and Western performances. The season has shown a fine lot of sprinters and runners and pole vaulters, but hurdlers of only fair quality and jumpers mediocre as compared with the performers of recent years.

One of the most pleasing revelations of the season just closed was made by the annual report of the Navy Athletic Association, which shows 719 midshipmen enrolled in the different athletic squads out of a total of 750 in the Academy.

Buying Blue-Ribbon Winners

THE brilliant successes of Judge W. H. Moore at the recent International Horse Show in London would be more gratifying if they had been won by American-bred horses. No great cause for elation exists in winning English ribbons with English-bred horses; that's rather a matter of bank account and some horse sense.

Unfortunately, most of our horsemen of wealth are, like Messrs. Moore and Vanderbilt, more interested in buying winners than in breeding them. That's the trouble with American horse-flesh to-day. Few, almost none, of our rich horse owners are breeders, and the result is that the very



whether you buy Uneeda Biscuit at your own grocer's or at an unknown shop a thousand miles away—you know the contents of the package are just as they left the oven—fresh, crisp, untainted, unsullied.

You always know

Uneeda Biscuit

5¢

(Never Sold in Bulk)

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

RELIABLE IGNITION

saves you time, trouble and expense. You can have it only by using

COLUMBIA MULTIPLE BATTERIES

for Automobiles, Motor Boats and Other Gas Engine Purposes

The superiority of Columbia Multiples is due to their absolute reliability and adaptability.

They are equally valuable whether used for primary sparking, auxiliary or continuous running. They are as competent for use with a six-cylinder, high-speed engine as for use with one cylinder.

They are so strong and simple in construction as to be practically indestructible. There is no way for them to get out of order.

They so simplify your whole ignition system as to eliminate all the disorders that follow the use of storage batteries or magnetos.

MAKE THIS COMPARISON AND SEE FOR YOURSELF

Columbia Multiple Batteries

You can drop a Columbia Multiple from a height of six feet without injuring it. It will continue to give good service after being completely submerged.

It never needs attention from the time when it is first installed. It is practically impossible for a Columbia Multiple to get out of order.

After you have run your car for several thousand miles, you will receive warning that a new battery is needed. This will be from 100 to 200 miles in advance of exhaustion.

Columbia Multiples are the best auxiliaries. They are the best batteries for starting. They are the best ignition sources on which to run altogether.

Sold by Automobile and Electrical Supply houses and garages everywhere. If not handled by your dealer, write us direct, giving his name.

Price \$5.00 (\$6.00 west of the Mississippi River).

Diagrams furnished free showing Multiple Series method of wiring for those whose battery boxes will not permit the use of Columbia Multiple Battery.

Other Ignition Sources

The Storage Battery goes out of service without warning. It must be continually recharged to prevent sulphating.

It deteriorates even when not in use. It contains a constant source of danger in its powerful sulphuric acid.

The Magneto cannot stand wetting. It has many parts that must be kept clean and well oiled. It may be internally short-circuited by many causes—such as old oil, dust, etc.

The slipping of magneto gear may cause premature explosion or back-firing and wreck your engine without a moment's warning.

Interesting Descriptive Booklet sent free for the name of your dealer. It contains valuable information for every owner of an automobile or power boat.



NATIONAL CARBON CO.
Largest Battery Manufacturers in the World
2001 W. 117th STREET CLEVELAND, OHIO

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



Donovan of Detroit

Chance of Chicago

Kling of Chicago

Wagner of Pittsburgh

Jennings of Detroit

The men who uphold the standards of American sport today are clean men—clean of action and clean of face. Your baseball star takes thought of his personal appearance—it's a part of his team ethics. He starts the day with a clean shave—and, like all self-reliant men, he shaves himself.

Wagner, Jennings, Kling, Donovan, Chance—each of the headliners owns a Gillette Safety Razor and uses it. The Gillette is typical of the American spirit. It is used by capitalists, professional men, business men—by men of action all over this country—three million of them.

Its use starts habits of energy—of initiative. And men who *do* for themselves are men who *think* for themselves.

Be master of your own time. Buy a Gillette and use it.

You can shave with it the first time you try. The only perfectly *safe* razor and the only safety razor that shaves on the correct hollow ground shaving principle.

No stopping, no honing.

Send your name on a post card for our new Base Ball Book—Schedule of all League games, batting records, 24 pages of interesting facts and figures. Every fan should have it. It is free.

King Gillette

GILLETTE SALES COMPANY, 34 W. Second Street, Boston
New York, Times Bldg. Chicago, Stock Exchange Bldg. Gillette Safety Razor, Ltd., London Eastern Office, Shanghai, China Canadian Office, 63 St. Alexander St., Montreal
Factories: Boston, Montreal, Leicester, Berlin, Paris

COMING SOON



The Daily use of **ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE**

The Antiseptic Powder for Tired, Tender, Aching feet, Shaken into the Shoes. It freshens the feet and instantly **relieves weariness** and Perspiring or inflamed feet. Takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Prevents friction and saves ten times its cost by keeping your stockings from wearing out. Over thirty thousand testimonials. Sold everywhere 25c. *Avoid substitutes.* Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Allen S. Olmsted

Genuine has signature on each package.

For perfect Out-door recreation Shake Allen's Foot-Ease in your Shoes and go out to Spin your

"HI-FLYER"

The Toy Novelty of 1910, A miniature Flying Machine, a new invention. Flies 600 feet, 2½ City Blocks. Fly it once and you want to keep it. A Real Joy for Young and Old. A new excuse for Open Air Life. Ladies love to fly them. Sold at all Toy, Drug and Dept. Stores, 50c. *Ask to-day for Hi-Flyer.*
BUFFALO PITTS CO., Dept. H,
Buffalo, N. Y., Sole Manufacturers.

The *Marlin* Model 20 REPEATING RIFLE



You can buy no better gun for target work and all small game up to 200 yards. Without change of mechanism it handles .22 short, long or long-rifle cartridges perfectly. The deep Ballard rifling develops maximum power and accuracy and adds years to the life of rifles.

The solid top is protection from defective cartridges—prevents powder and gases from being blown back. The side ejection never lets ejected shells spoil your head and allows quick, accurate repeat shots. With simple take-down construction, removable action parts—least parts of any .22—it is the quickest and easiest to clean. A great vacation rifle. Ask any gun dealer.

The Marlin Firearms Co.,

17 WILLOW STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Sterling Tires are only as good as the best, but Sterling Blue

Tubes have no equal. There are mechanical as well as chemical reasons for this superiority, which is apparent to the naked eye. Somewhat higher in price than most other tubes, but much cheaper per mile. Dealers everywhere. Booklet, *Sterling Rubber Works, Rutherford, N. J.*

WURLITZER
BRASS BAND
INSTRUMENTS. We supply the United States Government. Prices cut in half this season. Greatest values ever known. Big, new catalog now ready.
The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
163 E 4th St., Cincinnati; or 295 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Torrey's "GRIPALL" STROP HANGER
Just what every man needs. Hang your strop on the door-knob, bed-post—anywhere. No hooks or strings necessary. Holds strop securely. Handy for travelers.
Agents Wanted Everywhere
Send 15c for sample postpaid, and get full information and proposition to agent.
Free Catalogue Torrey Razors and Stropps sent on request.
J. H. TORREY & CO.,
Dept. X Worcester, Mass.



Only Three Working Parts—the hammer, sear, and mainspring—comprise the lock mechanism of the Fox Gun.

The user of a Fox Gun never has his gunning trip spoiled by the gun going wrong, for the Fox is too strong and too simple to break or get out of order.

A. H. Fox Gun
The Finest Gun in the World

The Fox taper bolt holds tight and fast, forever preventing the gun shooting loose.

The Fox coil mainspring and coil top lever spring are guaranteed for all time.

The Fox is perfect in every particular: "hang," penetration and general shooting qualities.

Net prices of A. H. Fox Guns—\$37.50 to \$362.00.

If your dealer will not supply you, send his name, and order direct to factory.

A postal card brings our Free, art Gun Catalog. Send for one, today.

The A. H. Fox Gun Co.
4702 N. 18th Street, Philadelphia, U. S. A.



If you want a boat cheap send for our catalogue

IT is full of motor boats, sailboats, rowboats and canoes, which boat builders charge two to five times as much as they cost you by the Brooks System.

The low price comes from building all or a part of the boat yourself, under our guarantee of satisfaction.

83,000 men and boys have built boats successfully under our system.

Let us show you how you can also do what they have done.

Ask for boat catalogue No. 24.

Brooks Mfg. Co., C. C. Brooks, Pres.
107 Rust Ave., Saginaw, Michigan



336 Page Book FREE

of Hunting, Fishing, Camping and All Kinds of Athletic Goods

If you love life in the open this catalog will be one of the most interesting books you ever had in your hand. It lists, illustrates and describes thousands of different articles—Fire-Arms, Camping Outfits, Fishing Tackle, Canoes, Swimming Suits, Boxing Gloves, and Supplies for Gymnasium, Base-ball, Golf, Tennis, and all Indoor and Outdoor Sports.

Whatever you want in Sporting Goods you will find in this catalog. Order by mail and you will get thoroughly satisfactory goods, and the lowest possible prices for the quality. You ought to have this "Sportsman's Guide and Encyclopedia" and it will be mailed to you without charge if you mention No. 464. Make a note of it now.

NEW YORK SPORTING GOODS CO.
17 Warren Street, New York



IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

best horse-blood in the world—the trotter blood—is actually languishing for encouragement. We are neglecting our opportunities in this country shamefully, and wasting our national product by robbing breeders of possible sires in our eagerness to secure blue-ribbon winners.

What splendid service Judge Moore and Mr. Vanderbilt might render if their influence and interest were confined to American-bred animals.

The London Show emphasized more than has any show of recent years the ascendancy of the hackney. Time was when the trotter bred took the majority of ribbons in our own shows, but last year the hackney was uppermost here too—and imported at that.

Teach Swimming

THOSE somewhat hysterical, if well-meaning, citizens who have been devoting so much nervous energy to the burning question of a "sane and safe Fourth" can accomplish something really worth while in the way of safeguarding young America by urging the newspapers to demand compulsory swimming lessons for children.

Whereas boys here and there suffer through Fourth of July celebration, the toll of lives lost by drowning run into the thousands. Last August the New York "World" published statistics showing that through the month of June 1,176 had been drowned because they did not know how to swim.

A Sporting Chance

IT SEEMS too bad there should be so much backing and filling over challenging for the Davis Cup. After the unprecedented course taken by the Cup Committee of the National Association last season, it was hoped only a sportsmanly spirit would be in evidence this year. If the Committee feels America can not "muster a winning team," they are wise in not sending one, if the winning means so much to the Association—only it will be well to arrive at a definite conclusion before the foreigners have an opportunity of charging us with bad faith.

That is not my idea of sportsmanship, however. I feel that America should be represented in such an international event, and especially in one instituted by an American, even though the team did not appear to be a sure winner. My feeling is strong that we should take always a sporting chance; and certainly among the goodly number of promising younger players there are those good enough to warrant that much. We must look to our youngsters to uphold future national honors, and it is worth the experience to them to meet such crack-a-jacks as the Australians. Larned is the only veteran, in fact, now that Wright has been beaten by A. F. Wilding, who could be counted a fairly sure winner over any foreigner that might menace the national title at Newport.

A Real Veteran

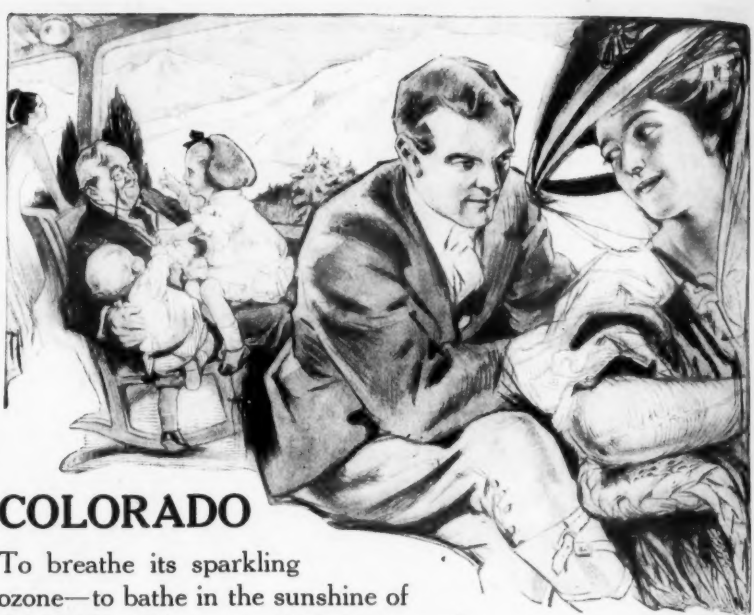
SPEAKING of veterans, John Ball, Jr., of England, is one whose notable example will, I hope, have its impression on America, where the tendency of our cracks is to retire just as they reach their maturity. Mr. Ball recently won for the seventh time the British amateur golf championship; and he is forty-seven years of age. His success lies through an all-round steady proficiency rather than by brilliancy in any one department.

Good Luck to Captain Scott

IT APPEARS eminently fitting that the British Antarctic expedition which recently sailed from England under Captain Scott should have a free field until its attempt from Victoria Land to reach the South Pole has been made. The American expedition jointly planned by the Peary Arctic Club and the National Geographic Society has been abandoned because of insufficient response to the appeal for subscriptions issued by the Society. Perhaps, however, after the British have had their try, whether it prove successful, as we hope—or a failure—an expedition under American and scientific leadership may secure the adequate support which was denied this late partnership effort.

Even though the Pole itself be discovered by Captain Scott's party, there is plenty of opportunity for exploration in the South Polar region, which is about as large as the United States and Alaska combined, and yet has been penetrated from only one direction: i. e., from Victoria Land, and by only two men—Scott and Shackleton.

The public has grown to look upon "dashes for the Pole" in their true light, as sporting propositions; and I believe required subscriptions will be forthcoming when these have run their successful course and frank exploration of the great circumpolar regions remains the sole motive.



COLORADO

To breathe its sparkling ozone—to bathe in the sunshine of the Golden West—to climb its rugged peaks—to revel in the perfect sports that abound—make life worth living. The very going is a joy. *The de luxe*

Rocky Mountain Limited

—daily from Chicago to Colorado Springs and Denver direct—

whirls you away from your many cares into a land of emancipation. A little journey amid the luxuries of a drawing-room, a downy berth and dining service superb, is a foretaste of the fun to follow. Every comfort of a modern home, tempered with just a spice of club life and an ever changing panorama, make every minute of the trip a pleasure.

Victrola recitals and world's news service en route

Other good trains every day from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Memphis for Colorado, Yellowstone Park and the Pacific Coast.

Why not Colorado and Yellowstone Park or California? We'll tell you how. Our free book, "Under the Turquoise Sky," profusely illustrated, contains a fund of information for the traveler. It is well worth reading. Free upon request.

L. M. ALLEN, Passenger Traffic Manager

5 La Salle Station

Chicago, Ill.



YOUR photographs will be more artistic if you use the film that has chromatic balance.

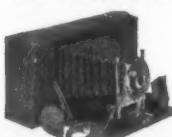
Nature is a riot of color. To portray Nature faithfully by photography requires a rendering of each color tone in its correct value. Notice the multitude of tones in the landscape above. A few are indicated on the margins. Yet many of the softer gradations of the original photograph were lost in the mechanical process of its reproduction in this magazine.

You can make photographs with great range of tone and richness of color values if you use

The "ANSCO" Film

Because of its extraordinary qualities in properly interpreting varied tones, this film produces results not possible heretofore without special orthochromatic apparatus. It places new possibilities in art photography within the reach of every amateur.

AnSCO Film are easy to work and handle. They have exceptional speed and latitude, minimizing uncertainty. Non-curling; non-halation; off-setting is prevented by perfectly non-actinic black paper and properly-prepared emulsion. Made in sizes to fit any film camera. Cost no more than ordinary kinds.



No. 16 ANSCO, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2

Give your negatives the best chance by printing with CYKO Paper. Insist that others who do work for you use CYKO.

The AnSCO line comprises cameras, chemicals, everything needed by professional or amateur. Sold by progressive independent dealers everywhere. Look for the AnSCO Sign and buy where you see it.



Beautiful Camera Catalog, also Two-volume Photographic Library—Free. Ask your dealer or write to

ANSCO COMPANY,

Blghampton, N. Y.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

Republic Staggard Tread Tires



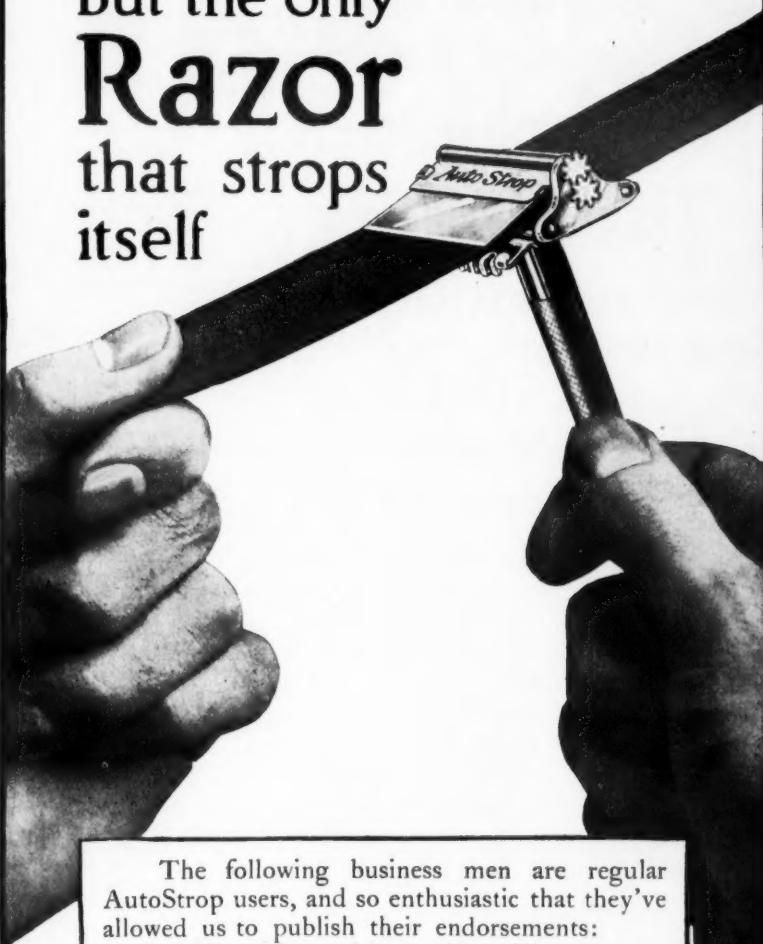
When this tire is pushed side-ways it is all edges and resistance. When it goes forward there are no edges or resistance because the long studs overlap. Hence there is none of the heat which restricts other anti-skid tires to emergency use. The Republic Staggard Tread is for regular use and for wet slimy roads too.

Republic Rubber Company, Youngstown, O.

New York City, 229 W. 58th St.; Boston, 735 Boylston St.; Buffalo, 908 Main St.; Chicago, 1732 Michigan Ave.; Cincinnati, 7th and Walnut Sts.; Cleveland, 5919 Euclid Ave.; Dallas, 319 Commerce St.; Detroit, 246 Jefferson Ave.; Denver, 1721 Stout St.; Indianapolis, 208 S. Illinois St.; Kansas City, 517 E. 15th St.; Little Rock, 315 Center St.; Los Angeles, 1046 S. Main St.; Louisville, 1049 3d St.; Milwaukee, 457 Milwaukee St.; Minneapolis, 1416 Hennepin St.; Omaha, 13th and Harney Sts.; Philadelphia, 328 N. Broad St.; Pittsburg, 627 Liberty Ave.; Rochester, 61 St. Paul St.; St. Louis, 3964 Olive St.; St. Paul, 180 E. 4th St.; San Francisco, 166 First St.; Salt Lake City, 36 State St.; Seattle, 1129 Broadway; Spokane, 419 First Ave.; Toledo, 231 Superior St.

Staggard Tread, Pat. Sept. 15, 22, 1908

No! not a Stropping Machine
But the only
Razor
that strops
itself



The following business men are regular AutoStrop users, and so enthusiastic that they've allowed us to publish their endorsements:

Mr. Hiram Percy Maxim (Gun Silencer).

Mr. J. W. Jones, (Speedometer and Perfecter of the Disc Phonograph Record).

Mr. W. L. Saunders, President, Ingersoll-Rand Drill Co.

Mr. C. H. Ingersoll (Ingersoll Watches).

Mr. W. L. Austin, President and Chief Engineer, Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Again we say the AutoStrop Safety Razor gets the head barber's edge and gives the head barber's shave. Do you now believe it?

The AutoStrop Safety Razor strops itself *automatically*. No other razor does this. And you don't have to remove blade to strop or clean.

TRY IT FREE (Dealers Read This)

Some men live a life of doubt—doubting everything, everybody. Doubt makes them failures.

Stop doubting the AutoStrop Safety Razor. Get one from your dealer today on 30 days' free trial. If it doesn't give you head barber shaves, dealer will willingly refund your money, as he loses nothing. We exchange the razor you return, or refund his cost. Don't be modest about taking it back.

Will you keep on doubting and sweltering in shaving annoyance and expense, or will you 'phone or write your dealer to send you an AutoStrop Safety Razor on trial now while you are thinking about it?

You get a heavily silver plated self stropping razor, fine horsehide strop and 12 blades, in handsome leather case. Price \$5.

"THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS"

There's one sure way to keep on having shaving bother and expense; i.e., don't send for "The Slaughter of the Innocents" booklet. It's free. And there's one sure way to forget to send for it, and that's to put it off.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Box 17, Station F, New York
233 Coristine Bldg., Montreal; 61 New Oxford Street, London

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

STROPS, SHAVES, CLEANS, WITHOUT DETACHING BLADE

IT Makes no difference how high your ideals of lens qualities, the **Bausch and Lomb Zeiss** **TESSAR LENS** will successfully realize them, and its great **SPEED** can be held in reserve for use as occasion demands.



Set of sample prints showing scope of the **TESSAR LENS** on receipt of ten cents. Descriptive literature at photo dealers or direct from us. Send for new Photographic Catalog.

Our Name on a Lens, Microscope, Field Glass, Engineering or other Scientific Apparatus is our Guarantee.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
NEW YORK WASHINGTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
LONDON ROCHESTER, N.Y. FRANKFURT

GOERZ LENSES for all kinds of photographic work give results that no other lenses can even approach.

The Formulae are absolutely accurate, only the highest grade Jena glass is used and only the most highly skilled workmanship is employed.

Most dealers can furnish you with Goerz Lenses or will get them for you.

Our Book Tells About

GOERZ LENSES

gives full particulars, price-list, and tells and shows just why they are superior to any other lenses made. It will enable you to pick out just the lens you require.

Get this book free at your dealers, or we will send it for 6 cents in stamps.

C. P. GOERZ AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY
Makers of Goerz Lenses, Goerz Binoculars and Goerz Cameras
Office and Factory: 79k East 130th Street, New York
Dealers' Distributing Agencies:
For Middle West: Burke & Jones, Chicago
San Francisco: Hirsch & Kaiser; Canada: R. F. Smith, Montreal

NYOIL
Best
Revolver and Gun Oil
Prevents rust, will not gum or chill.

Ask any hardware or sporting goods dealer for NYOIL. Large bottle (cheaper to buy) 25c.; trial size, 10c. Use it on fishing tackle, guns, bicycles, phonographs and sewing machines.
WM. F. NYE, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

\$15,000,000 For Baseball

(Concluded from page 17)

man, of course, rests in his playing ability, and incidentally in the immediate need of the club seeking him.

In the National Association last year there was an exchange of players at an expense of \$159,850, prices ranging from \$300 to \$1,000 for an individual player.

It is in the major leagues, however, that we get the better scale of prices. Back in 1888 Boston gave \$10,000 to Chicago for the famous battery of Clarkson and Kelly, and the investment proved to be a paying one at once. Only recently the purchase of Pitcher Willis, of the Pittsburgh Nationals, by St. Louis was reported for the sum of \$4,000, while the sale of Pitcher Marquard is still fresh in the minds of the baseball-loving public. Mr. John T. Brush, owner of the New York National Club, paid \$11,000 for Marquard, the check for which, of course, went to the Indianapolis Club, holding his contract. Thus the young pitcher turned out to be a valuable man for the Indianapolis Club.

\$200,000 to get the Pennant

BACK in the early nineties the manager of a major league club could carry his team through the season for \$50,000, or at the most \$75,000. That was before the higher cost of living. Last year under the new tariff the winning of a pennant meant an expenditure between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

Of late all the teams in major leagues have been breathing in the spring air of the South, and for a greater period each decade. Again, there is the actual cost of living. Whereas \$2 a day was a fair amount once for the hotel bill, the estimate to-day is \$3, and for a season on the road extending to three months. In the good old days there wasn't any interstate commerce law which interfered with reduced railway rates. To-day the ball player rides on a full rate, and his nine is no longer twelve or fourteen, but three times nine. Finally, there is the increased cost of buying players, say in many cases a matter of \$40,000 or \$50,000 a year for a pennant-winning team; also the interest payment on the money invested in grounds, etc.

A Bargain for Mr. Taft

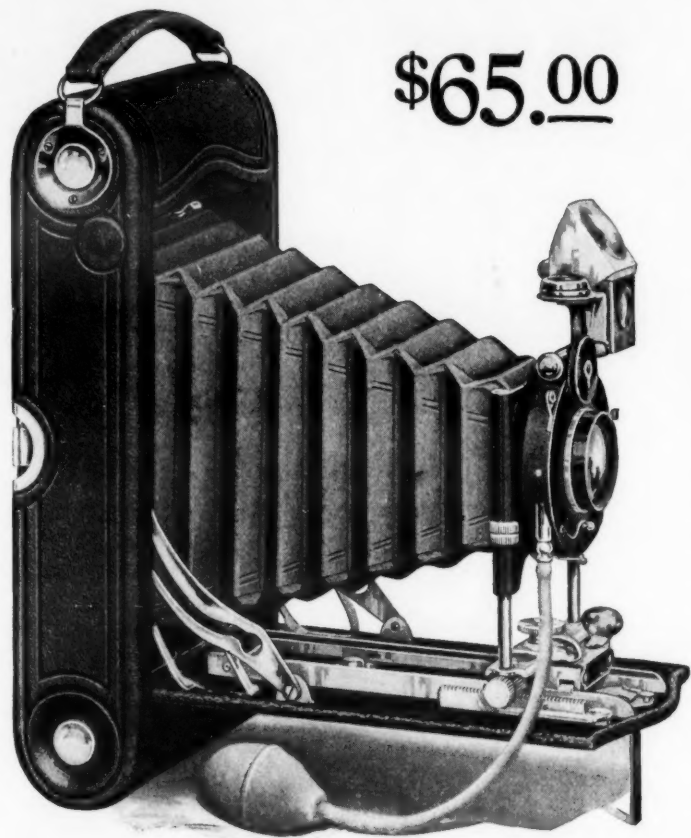
AS AN investment, the franchise of any one club depends, from time to time, upon the drawing power of the club in question. Naturally, if the team is running well, other things being equal, the box-office receipts are rising with the tide of attendance. Each year, too, with the increase of interest in the game, the franchise tends to become more valuable.

Newspapers last year gave \$225,000 as the purchase price of a block of stock controlling the Philadelphia National Club, which tends to show the value of an average major league franchise as nearing \$400,000. Mr. Charles P. Taft is said to have paid only \$100,000 for his controlling interest in the Chicago National League Club, but that was four years ago, and Mr. Taft plainly got a bargain. Based on the Philadelphia price, the value of the New York National Club franchise may be reckoned not far from the figure Manager John McGraw is said to have suggested—\$2,000,000.

Five million dollars represents the value of grounds and grandstands, either held by lease or owned outright, in the two major leagues. Heretofore clubs have been playing, as a rule, on leased property, but of late there has been a general movement in both leagues toward owning and building grounds. Three clubs of the National League already own valuable ball parks—Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis—while in the American League the property-owning clubs include Detroit, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, and Washington.

Baseball Parks de Luxe

OVER \$2,000,000 has been invested in ball parks within a season or so by three cities—Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and Chicago. At Pittsburg, Mr. Barney Dreyfuss has just opened his million-dollar ball park, so called: a triple deck, steel and concrete structure, comfortably seating 25,000, affording a view, not of back yards and billboard advertising, but of a beautiful stretch of country; in short, quite worthy of associating with one of the city's public parks and the Carnegie Technical School. In the same class with Pittsburg may be put Mr. Benjamin S. Shibe's new steel and concrete stand and field for the American League Club in Philadelphia. The present season marks the opening of a new \$500,000 baseball park in Chicago for the American League Club, while in New York the American League backers are planning grounds equal to those of Mr. Barney Dreyfuss in Pittsburg!



\$65.00

3A Special KODAK

A new camera having every refinement that can be put into a pocket instrument, but *no complications*.

The 3A Special makes pictures $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, using Kodak Film Cartridges. The optical equipment consists of the famous Zeiss-Kodak Anastigmat Lens (speed f. 6.3) and the Compound Shutter, which has an extreme speed of $\frac{1}{200}$ of a second, working accurately on the instantaneous action from that speed down to one second, and giving also "time" exposures. With this equipment, speed pictures far beyond the ordinary range and snap shots on moderately cloudy days are readily made.

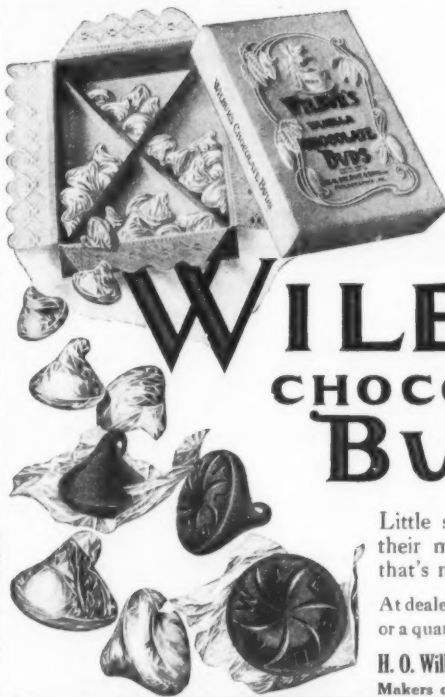
And the camera itself is fully in keeping with its superb optical equipment. It has a rack and pinion for focusing, rising and sliding front, brilliant reversible finder, spirit level, two tripod sockets and focusing scale. The bellows is of soft black leather, and the camera is covered with the finest Persian Morocco. A simple, serviceable instrument, built with the accuracy of a watch and tested with painstaking care. A high-priced camera—but worth the price.

Kodak Catalogue free at the dealers or by mail.

EASTMAN KODAK CO., Rochester, N.Y., The Kodak City.

Do not say **BUDS**
—Say **WILBUR'S**

Art in blending cocoa, Science in mixing pure sugar and delicate flavoring, Skill in bringing all of them to perfect uniformity. Result—



WILBUR'S
CHOCOLATE
BUDS



Little solid chocolate forms distinctive in their melting smoothness, with "the taste that's never forgotten."

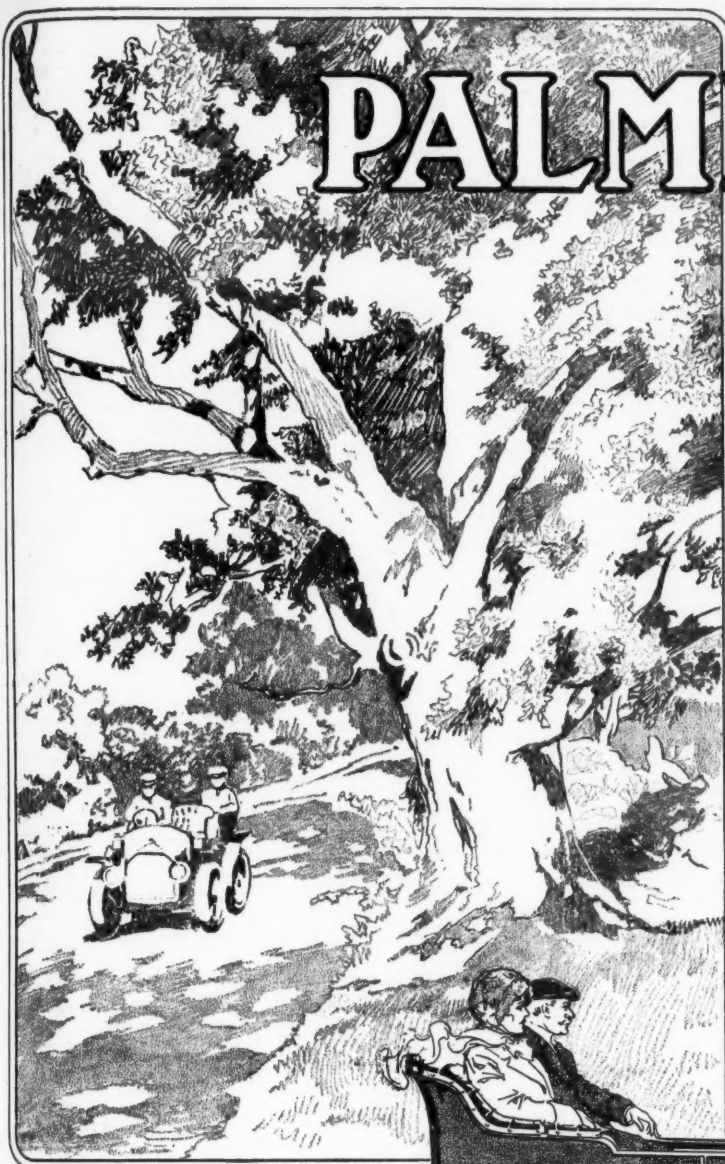
At dealers—or we send a pound box prepaid for \$1; or a quarter-pound for 25c and your dealer's name.

H. O. Wilbur & Sons, Inc., 235 N. Third St., Philadelphia
Makers of **WILBUR'S COCOA**—Famous Everywhere

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

1 9 1 1

PALMER & SINGER



OUR cars can go to a given point and return with as much ease, certainty and comfort as any car made. They are not designed for spectacular achievement under ideal conditions, but for day after day, week after week service under all conditions.

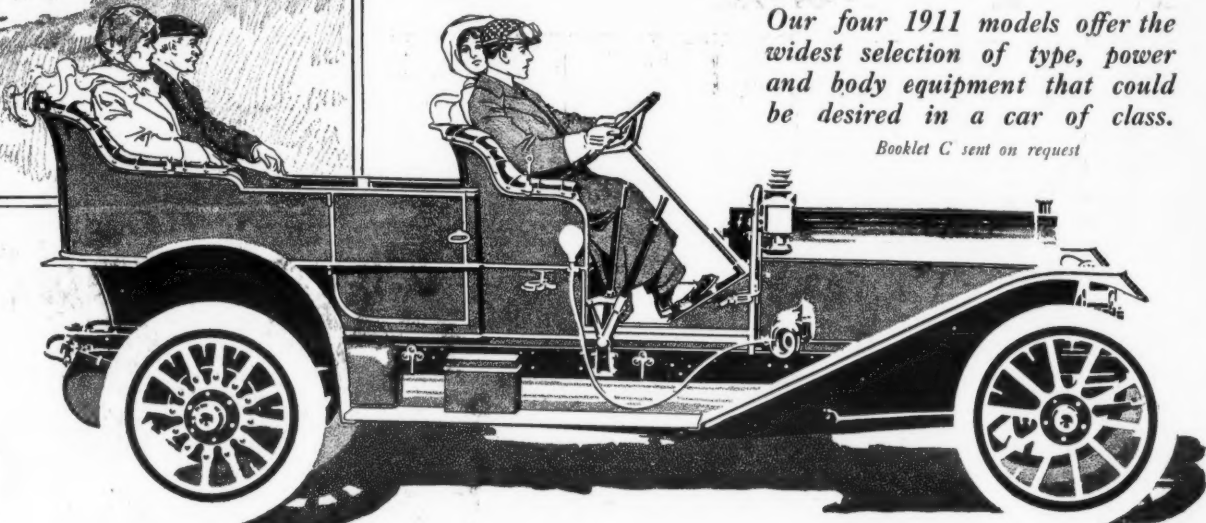
We are prepared at any time to submit our cars to any comparative test, to demonstrate their ability to do those things for which they are built to the entire satisfaction of the most exacting, experienced motorists.

They are built to give maximum comfort in touring, to speed or to climb hills with equal facility, to travel over any sort of road likely to be encountered in touring, to be operated with a minimum fuel and oil consumption and tire wear, to tour without delays or mechanical difficulties of any kind and to wear as long as any well made piece of machinery doing an equal amount of work.

To this end they are fully guaranteed. Satisfied customers attest the sincerity of that guarantee.

Our four 1911 models offer the widest selection of type, power and body equipment that could be desired in a car of class.

Booklet C sent on request



WE have added two new models to our 1911 line.

For six-cylinder advocates we now offer a **Six-Forty** beside our famous **Six-Sixty**.

For those who favor Fours we have added a powerful **Four-Fifty** and continued our **4-30** town cars.

Our prices on touring cars:

6-60 138 in. wheel base
Motor (4 7/8 in. x 5 1/2 in.)
7 passenger, **\$4,200**
5 passenger, **\$4,000**

4-50 129 in. wheel base
Motor (5 1/2 in. x 5 1/4 in.)
7 passenger, **\$3,900**
5 passenger, **\$3,500**

6-40 125 in. wheel base
Motor (4 in. x 4 3/4 in.)
5 passenger, **\$3,300**

Prices on application for our closed and special body types.

We invite comparison of our specifications with those of any other high-grade motor car in the market, confident that no other car of nearly equal price offers so many acknowledged superior features.

In design, material and workmanship, all our models are practically identical, differing only in size, power and equipment. Features common to all include:

Large valves; water cooling, supplemented by fan; mechanical oiling, gear driven pump; dual ignition, double set of spark plugs, multiple spray carbureter; four point motor suspension; plain bearings in motor.

Pressed channel steel, bottle-necked frame, four cross members; I-beam, one piece, drop forged front axle.

Irreversible worm and nut steering gear; universal steering knuckles (not ball and socket); steering mechanism fully protected by front axle.

Multiple disc clutch; four speed selective transmission; imported ball bearings in transmission; four point suspension; sliding block universals; enclosed shaft drive; full floating rear axle; ball and thrust bearings on shaft and axle.

Four large powerful brakes, internal and external on rear wheels; 36-in. wheels and semi-elliptic, extra long and heavy springs, front and rear (except in town cars). 34-in. wheels, double drop frame and 3-4 elliptic rear springs on town car.

PALMER & SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Executive Offices and Salesroom: 1620 Broadway, New York City

Factory: Long Island City.

Chicago Branch: 1321 Michigan Ave.

Western Distributors, E. M. Fowler & Co.: Santa Barbara, Calif.

Southern Distributors, Apperson-Lee Motor Co.: Lynchburg, Va.



Licensed under
Selden Patent

*All our cars are guaranteed
for one year*

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



Of Course, It's MENNEN'S

Mennen's Borated Talcum Toilet Powder, used after shaving, gives the face a cool, fresh, smooth-as-satin feeling.

Keep a box of Mennen's on your dresser, and get the after-shaving habit.

Mennen's is the world's standard talcum powder. It is a perfect toilet powder—both in materials and methods of manufacture.

Ask for "Mennen's"—and you can be sure that you are buying the finest toilet powder ever made.

Sample box for 2c stamp.

MENNEN'S

An indispensable article for a lady's dressing table is Mennen's Violet Talcum Toilet Powder. It is delicately scented with the odor of fresh-cut Parma violets.

It is a standard toilet preparation, backed by years of world-wide reputation. Sample box for 2c stamp.

Any woman who tries Mennen's and compares it with any other toilet powder, needs no argument to realize its superiority.

At all Druggists

Gerhard Mennen Company

35 Orange Street

Newark, N. J.

MENNEN'S FLESH TINT, A PINK TALCUM—Not a Rouge. Sample Free.

MENNEN'S NARANGIA TALCUM POWDER. Sample Free. Richly fragrant with the exquisite odor of Orange Blossoms.

MENNEN'S SEN YANG TOILET POWDER. Oriental Odor. Sample Free.

MENNEN'S (Borated) SKIN SOAP (blue wrapper). Specially prepared for the nursery. No Samples.

